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PROGRAMME PLANNING

Programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1990-1991

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

CONTENTS

		Page
IV.	PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE BY SECTION OF THE PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1990-1991	4
Programme budget section		
1A.6.	World Food Council (including its secretariat)	4
1B.3(b).	Division for Palestinian Rights	6
2A.B.	Department of Political and Security Council Affairs	8
2A.D.	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	10
2B.B.	Department for Disarmament Affairs	13

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CONTENTS (continued)

Programme budget section		Page
2C.	Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea	15
3B.	Department for Special Political Questions, Regional Cooperation, Decolonization and Trusteeship	17
3C.	Namibia	19
3D.	Centre Against Apartheid	21
3E.	Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs in South-East Asia	23
6.	Department of International Economic and Social Affairs	25
7.	Department of Technical Cooperation for Development	27
8.	Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs	30
9.	Transnational corporations	33
10.	Economic Commission for Europe	35
11.	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	41
12.	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	48
13.	Economic Commission for Africa	51
14.	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	54
15.	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	57
16.	International Trade Centre	62
17.	Centre for Science and Technology for Development	64
18.	United Nations Environment Programme	66
19.	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)	69
20B.	Division of Narcotic Drugs	71
20C.	International Narcotics Control Board Secretariat	73

CONTENTS (continued)

Programme budget section		Page
21.	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees ...	75
22.	Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator	78
23.	Human rights	80
24.	Regular programme of technical cooperation	82
26.	Legal activities	90
27.	Public information	93
28B.	Office for Programme Planning, Budget and Finance	96
28C.	Office of Human Resources Management	101
28D.	Office of General Services, Headquarters	105
28E.	Internal audit services	108
29B.	Conference and library services, Headquarters	109
29C.	Conference and library services, Geneva	112

IV. PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE BY SECTION OF THE PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1990-1991

Section 1A.6. WORLD FOOD COUNCIL (INCLUDING ITS SECRETARIAT)

Table 1A.6.1. Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (A/44/6/Rev.1 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Additional outputs by: Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	Percentage: A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
World Food Council secretariat	67	54	-	1	12	1	1	80	80	80	82

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see A/47/159, annex II.

1A.6.1 The average vacancy rate during the biennium for the Council secretariat was 10 per cent, which compares favourably with the 23 per cent rate of the previous biennium. The nine outputs accorded highest priority were fully implemented. The output postponed consisted of a regional consultation meeting on food security issues in Eastern Europe and their implications for developing countries. In view of the political developments that have taken place, the meeting could not be held during the biennium.

1A.6.2 Twelve outputs, carried over from the biennium 1986-1987 (6) and the biennium 1988-1989 (6), have been terminated. They related to public information materials such as pamphlets and occasional papers. Owing to the emergence of new priorities, these outputs became secondary to those already planned for the biennium 1990-1991.

1A.6.3 Two new outputs were added to the work programme. The first was a report requested by WFC on responding to the food security implications from changes in the political and economic environment. The second consisted of a WFC occasional paper entitled "Meeting the Developing Countries' Food Production Challenges of the 1990s and Beyond".

Section 1B.3(b). DIVISION FOR PALESTINIAN RIGHTS

Table 1B.3(b).1. Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (A/44/6/Rev.1 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Additional outputs by: Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	Percentage: A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
Division for Palestinian Rights	61	58	-	3	-	-	-	95	95	95	95

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see A/47/159, annex II.

1B.3(b).1 The authorized posts for the Division for Palestinian Rights were fully encumbered during the biennium 1990-1991.

1B.3(b).2 Of the 61 outputs programmed, 8 consisted of annual programmes with ongoing activities during the biennium: (a) servicing the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, the Working Group and the Bureau, which meet all year round; (b) consultation, liaison and advisory assistance with non-governmental organizations; (c) maintenance of a database of information concerning non-governmental organizations interested in the programme of work of the Committee; and (d) activities for the commemoration of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People.

1B.3(b).3 Under its publication programme, the Division issued some 33 information notes, bulletins and publications relating to the question of Palestine. With respect to departure from programmed commitments, the Asian Seminar and the Asian NGO symposium on the question of Palestine were postponed by decision of the Committee. The North American seminar was postponed by decision of the Bureau of the Committee.

Section 2A.B. DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND SECURITY COUNCIL AFFAIRS

Table 2A.B.1. Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (A/44/6/Rev.1 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Additional outputs by: Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	Percentage: A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
Security Council and political committee activities	23	22	-	1	-	3	-	95	95	96	96
Service for political and security affairs	26	20	-	-	6	2	-	76	76	78	78
Peaceful uses of outer space	69	67	-	1	1	-	1	97	97	97	98
Total	118	109	-	2	7	5	1	92	92	92	93

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see A/47/159, annex II.

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2A.B.1 The average vacancy rate during the biennium for the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs was about 4 per cent. Of the 118 outputs programmed, 12 were considered as annual programmes grouping a large number of activities. Their implementation was as follows:

(a) The substantive servicing of 149 formal meetings of the Security Council; 115 sessions of consultations of the Council as a whole and 195 private consultations conducted by the President of the Council;

(b) Substantive servicing of 11 meetings of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa;

(c) Substantive servicing of 52 meetings of the Military Staff Committee established under Article 47 of the Charter of the United Nations.

2A.B.2 The two postponements reported related to the report on the Repertoire of Practice of the Security Council for the years 1981-1984 and a training course on remote-sensing images from satellites. The report on the Repertoire of Practice, which has been carried over from the biennium 1988-1989, has been substantively completed and is expected to be published in 1992.

2A.B.3 Six of the seven outputs terminated were under subprogramme 2, Services for political and security affairs. Three out of six reports on specific issues on international peace and regional security were not requested by the General Assembly as programmed. Two annual outputs pertaining to grants to non-governmental organizations and academic institutions were terminated owing to lack of funds in the Trust Fund for the Promotion of Peace. The sixth output terminated under subprogramme 2 related to the servicing of the meeting of the Working Group of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, which did not meet. Under subprogramme 3, Peaceful uses of outer space, one out of five seminars on space science and technology was not held.

2A.B.4 Of the five outputs added by legislation, three were in response to Security Council resolutions: the substantive servicing of the Security Council committee established by Security Council resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait (the Sanctions Committee, which held 22 meetings in 1990 and 37 meetings in 1991); and the Security Council committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) concerning Yugoslavia. Two reports were requested by the General Assembly on regional security and zones of peace. The one output added by the Secretariat related to the holding of workshop on space technology application.

Section 2A.D. UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

Table 2A.D.1. Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1991-1991 (A/44/6/Rev.1 and Add.1)

Programme of activity	Yearly number of users or beneficiaries: Programmed 1990-1991	Yearly number of users or beneficiaries: Implemented 1990-1991
1. Education services		
(a) General education		
(i) Provision of elementary and preparatory education in UNRWA/UNESCO schools for eligible refugee children	357 000 a/	370 223
(ii) Provision of assistance to refugee children attending private and government schools	9 600	9 840
(b) Vocational and professional training		
(i) Provision of vocational, technical and teacher training	5 000	5 132
(ii) Provision of a limited number of university scholarships	400	590
2. Health services		
(a) Preventive and curative medical services		
Provision of preventive and curative health services to eligible refugees at UNRWA clinics, health centres and Agency-subsidized government and private hospitals	2 100 000 a/	2 237 666
(b) Nutrition and supplementary feeding services		
Supplemental food programme for young children, expectant mothers and tuberculosis patients	160 000 a/	166 305

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Table 2A.D.1 (continued)

Programme of activity	Yearly number of users or beneficiaries: Programmed 1990-1991	Yearly number of users or beneficiaries: Implemented 1990-1991
(c) Environmental health services		
Provision of basic community sanitation services to registered refugees in camps	840 000 a/	876 109
3. Relief services		
(a) Special hardship assistance		
Provision of assistance in the form of food rations, clothing and blankets to eligible refugees	167 000 a/	152 542
3.2 Provision of shelter		
Provision of shelter in designated camps	840 000 a/	876 109
3.3 Welfare programme		
Provision of welfare services to eligible refugees	1 900 000 a/	2 121 600

a/ As projected by UNRWA, see A/44/6/Rev.1, sect. 2A.D.

2A.D.1 UNRWA's main work consists of operational activities funded primarily by voluntary contributions estimated at around $596 million for the biennium 1990-1991. The Agency's work and resources are for the education of children, the provision of vocational and technical training and the maintenance of basic health and welfare services to a population of 2.5 million Palestinian refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and the occupied territories of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Local conflicts in Lebanon, the uprising in the occupied territories, the intifadah and the Gulf crisis had a major impact on the Agency's operational services in the region during the reporting period.

2A.D.2 Education remained UNRWA's largest programme. The Agency provided general education, vocational and technical training and university scholarships for higher education. Demands on UNRWA health care services also remained high owing to rapid inflation and the increased cost of medical care,

as well as worsening socio-economic conditions prevailing in the occupied territory and Lebanon that were further compounded by the Gulf crisis. Relief and social services continued to be provided to the most disadvantaged Palestinian refugees to alleviate their suffering and to facilitate their self-reliance. Some 7.5 per cent of the refugee population serviced by the Agency received assistance under the special hardship programme.

Section 2B.B. DEPARTMENT FOR DISARMAMENT AFFAIRS

Table 2B.B.1. Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (A/44/6/Rev.1 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Additional outputs by: Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	Percentage: A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
Activities of the Department for Disarmament Affairs	134	102	-	3	29	7	4	76	76	77	80

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see A/47/159, annex II.

2B.B.1 The average vacancy rate during the biennium 1990-1991 for posts at the Professional level in the Department for Disarmament Affairs was 5 per cent.

2B.B.2 Departures from programmed commitments were mostly terminations, none of which were designated highest priority. Two programme elements with four outputs each were terminated. The four outputs under programme element 1.4, Ad Hoc committees, were terminated because the formal sessions of the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference have been suspended since 1987 and are not expected to be resumed in a manner requiring substantive servicing. The other four outputs under programme element 5.4, Internship programmes, were also terminated when the ad hoc internship programme was absorbed by the Office of Human Resources Management. As to the technical publications terminated, 13 Fact Sheets and the booklet entitled UN General Assembly and Disarmament (1991) were suppressed in order to consolidate and rationalize the Department's publications programme. The Department also terminated two disarmament fellows for programmatic reasons.

2B.B.3 Of the three postponements, two related to the substantive servicing of the meetings of the Preparatory Committee as well as the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of Environmental Modification Techniques. These review conferences were postponed by Member States to 1992. The updated edition of Status of Multilateral Arms Regulation and Disarmament Agreements was also postponed to 1992 in order to allow relevant information to be included on the review conferences.

2B.B.4 The seven outputs added by legislative decision related to the substantive servicing of two meetings of the Preparatory Committee and the Amendment Conference of the States Parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear-Weapon Testing; the Regional Conference on Security and Disarmament in Africa; a seminar on confidence-building measures; the publication of a study on disarmament and the environment; and two additional issues of the periodical Disarmament.

2B.B.5 The four outputs added at the initiative of the Secretariat were for the servicing of a conference on the implications of science and technology for peace and security; the Second United Nations Conference on Disarmament Issues; a seminar on maritime environment; and a workshop on conflict resolution and crisis prevention. All four outputs were funded from extrabudgetary resources.

Section 2C. OFFICE FOR OCEAN AFFAIRS AND THE LAW OF THE SEA

Table 2C.1. Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (A/44/6/Rev.1 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Additional outputs by: Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	Percentage: A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
Law of the sea affairs and Economic and technical aspects of marine affairs	78	66	3	1	8	-	-	84	88	88	88

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see A/47/159, annex II.

2C.1 The average vacancy rate for Professional posts during the biennium 1990-1991 was 13 per cent for the Office of Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea.

2C.2 The Office was responsible for the implementation of the two programmes, Law of the sea affairs and Economic and technical aspects of marine affairs. With respect to departure from programmed commitments, the Office reformulated three outputs, postponed one and terminated eight. None of the departures included outputs with high-priority designations.

2C.3 The three reformulations related to three issues on the consolidated materials relevant to baselines and limits of maritime zones. These were of low-priority designation and rather than issuing them as sales publications, the Office circulated them to Member States as information papers.

2C.4 The one postponement related to a publication providing a financial analysis of a seabed mining venture. The eight terminations of sales or technical publications included two studies on a regulatory framework of manganese nodule developments and a review of activities of public and private entities in seabed mineral development carried over from the biennium 1988-1989.

Section 3B. DEPARTMENT FOR SPECIAL POLITICAL QUESTIONS, REGIONAL COOPERATION, DECOLONIZATION AND TRUSTEESHIP

Table 3B.1. Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (A/44/6/Rev.1 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Subprogramme	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Additional outputs by: Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	Percentage: A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
Decolonization	43	31	-	11	1	-	1	72	72	72	74
Special political affairs and questions	69	45	5	-	19	13	-	65	72	76	76
Trusteeship	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
Total	120	84	5	11	20	13	1	70	74	76	77

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see A/47/159, annex II.

3B.1 The Professional posts authorized for the Department for Special Political Questions, Regional Cooperation, Decolonization and Trusteeship for the biennium 1990-1991 were fully encumbered.

3B.2 The following outputs were considered as annual programmes consisting of a large number of implemented activities:

(a) Substantive servicing of 35 meetings of the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly;

(b) The processing of 23 written petitions and requests for oral hearings by the Fourth Committee;

(c) The substantive servicing of 31 meetings of the Trusteeship Council;

(d) The processing of 92 written petitions and requests for oral hearings by the Trusteeship Council;

(e) The substantive servicing of 106 meetings of the Special Committee on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

(f) The processing of 133 petitions and requests for oral hearings by the Special Committee.

3B.3 With respect to departures from programmed commitments, a number of the Department's activities were reformulated, postponed or terminated. Owing to the political developments, the Department gave oral briefings to donor Governments instead of preparing monthly reports on the current status of pledges, contributions and unmet needs. Of the 24 monthly reports programmed under subprogramme 2 of Special political affairs and questions, 5 were reformulated to oral briefings and implemented as such, while 19 others were terminated.

3B.4 Of the 11 postponements, 9 were reported under Decolonization. These nine related to the quarterly series Decolonization, three of which were already postponed from the biennium 1988-1989.

3B.5 Most of the outputs added to the programmed commitments related to the preparation of appeal documents containing descriptions of the needs and the strategies for addressing those needs in the countries affected by emergencies.

Section 3C. NAMIBIA

Table 3C.1. Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments as contained in the revised estimates under section 3C of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (A/C.5/45/2) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Additional outputs by: Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	Percentage: A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
Namibia	42	23	8	-	11	1	-	54	73	74	74

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see A/47/159, annex II.

3C.1 The programmed outputs reviewed in this section are those outlined in the Secretary-General's revised estimates for section 3C for the biennium 1990-1991 (A/C.5/45/2, annex 1). The revised estimates took into account the impact of the independence of Namibia and the implications of General Assembly resolution 44/243. Accordingly, the outputs reviewed covered activities implemented by the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia until it ceased to exist on 31 December 1990 as well as those proposed for continuation under the Transitional Unit for Namibia.

3C.2 Outputs included preparation of reports on the political, military and social situation in Namibia; the activities of foreign economic interests in the Territory from 1 April 1989 until independence; contacts between Member States and South Africa from 1 April 1989 until independence, the activities of the Council from 1 September 1989 until independence; organization of a seminar on programme planning for the national reconstruction and development of Namibia; the transfer to the Government of Namibia of the programme, activities and assets of the Council, including archival collections; the substantive services of the United Nations Fund for Namibia; and substantive and conference services for the new United Nations Trust Committee for the United Nations Funds for Namibia, which is to serve as the trustee of the Fund until its dissolution.

3C.3 The vacancy rate for posts at the Professional level for the Office for the year 1990 was around 25 per cent.

3C.4 With respect to departure from programmed commitments, 11 outputs were not implemented or delivered to their end users and were therefore considered terminated given that the Office of the Commissioner ceased to exist at the end of 1990. These were primarily reports on activities of the Council until independence on the political, military and social situation in Namibia, on the activities of foreign economic interests in the Territory and on the activities of the United Nations Fund for Namibia. A seminar on programme planning for national reconstruction and development for Namibia was also not held.

3C.5 Five of the eight reformulations indicated related to reports carried over from the biennium 1988-1989. Four of them dealt with the implementation of Decree No. 1 and the institution and conduct of legal proceedings. The fifth was on the activities of the United Nations Fund for Namibia.

Section 3D. CENTRE AGAINST APARTHEID

Table 3D.1. Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (A/44/6/Rev.1 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Additional outputs by: Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	Percentage: A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
Fuller implementation of United Nations resolutions concerning apartheid	72	67	-	-	5	-	-	93	93	93	93

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see A/47/159, annex II.

3D.1 The average vacancy rate during the biennium 1990-1991 for Professional posts for the Centre Against Apartheid was around 11 per cent. This compared favourably to the 22 per cent rate of the previous biennium.

3D.2 Thirty-six outputs were considered annual programmes grouping a large number of activities. Their implementation consisted of: (a) substantive servicing of 77 meetings of the Special Committee against Apartheid and its subsidiary intergovernmental bodies; (b) substantive servicing of 67 missions, conferences, seminars and other events organized or sponsored by the Committee; (c) 71 reports and research papers for the General Assembly and for the Special Committee and its subsidiary bodies; (d) 73 information notes for limited distribution within the United Nations system and to anti-apartheid movements; (e) 46 information briefings at Headquarters and other locations; and (f) provision of 15 grants in the amount of $6,975 million, which were authorized by the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa to voluntary agencies and other appropriate bodies active in relief and assistance work in that area.

3D.3 With respect to departures from programmed commitments, five outputs have been reported terminated. One meeting of the Commission against Apartheid in Sports scheduled for 1991 did not take place and the annual report of the Commission to the General Assembly was accordingly not produced. A sales publication on apartheid and an evaluation mission of the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, which was not given instruction or mandate by the Advisory Committee of the Programme, were also terminated. One out of the four reports of the Secretary-General to be submitted to the Assembly in 1991 was not requested as programmed and was, therefore, considered terminated.

Section 3E. OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

Table 3E.1. Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (A/44/6/Rev.1 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Additional outputs by: Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	Percentage: A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
South-East Asia: political and humanitarian affairs	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see A/47/159, annex II.

3E.1 The average vacancy rate during the biennium 1990-1991 was 12.5 per cent for the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs in South-East Asia. The above table includes eight annual outputs, representing a group of activities carried out during the biennium. These are:

(a) Liaison with permanent missions on issues in relation to South-East Asia. During the period some 355 meetings were held with officials of permanent missions in New York;

(b) Liaison with organizations of the United Nations system and other international agencies engaged in humanitarian activities in South-East Asia;

(c) Consultations with Governments of countries in South-East Asia and other interested countries. During the reporting period, approximately 160 meetings were held with high-level government officials in New York;

(d) Substantive servicing of missions of good offices undertaken by the Secretary-General and missions of good offices undertaken by the Special Representative. This included monitoring and assessment of all relevant political and humanitarian developments in the South-East Asian region; 22 missions for the purpose of consultations with high-level officials from the Governments concerned; and 40 meetings in the exercise of the Secretary-General's good offices related to the question of East Timor.

Section 6. DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Table 6.1. Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (A/44/6/Rev.1 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Additional outputs by: Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	Percentage: A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
Executive direction and management	11	10	-	-	1	-	-	90	90	90	90
Global development issues and policies	70	46	1	8	15	8	9	65	67	70	82
Survey of the energy situation in its international context	27	21	2	1	3	17	6	77	85	90	104
Analysis of world population	78	47	-	16	15	3	-	60	60	61	61
World statistics	184	147	4	28	5	8	1	79	82	82	83
Programme planning and coordination	19	11	1	3	4	3	-	57	63	68	68
Total	389	282	8	56	43	39	16	72	74	76	80

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see A/47/159, annex II.

6.1 During the biennium 1990-1991, the average vacancy rate for Professional posts for the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs was 7.5 per cent.

6.2 As regards departure from programmed commitments, the Department reported 14 per cent of its activities as postponed and around 11 per cent as terminated. Most of the 56 postponements were technical publications of which half were reported under the Statistics programme. Of the seven postponements with highest-priority designation, five were under Statistics and related to handbooks on environment accounts and enterprise sector accounts; the use of microcomputers in national accounts; national accounts tables; and household sector accounts. The supplement to the World Economic Survey 1990-1991 under the programme Development issues and policies and a technical publication on a coordinated programme on the socio-economic implications of AIDS under Programme coordination were also reported postponed.

6.3 Of the 48 terminations reported by the Department, almost one third were carried over from the biennium 1988-1989. Around 10 per cent were accorded highest-priority designation (five outputs) and 12 per cent terminations (six outputs) were accorded lowest-priority designation. Highest-priority terminations included two previously postponed publications relating to two supplements to the World Economic Survey 1988 and 1989 under Development issues and policies. Their termination was due to outdated information. The report on the review and appraisal of the world population plan of action under the Population programme was terminated in order to correct a technical error in that it should have been included in the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 rather than that for 1990-1991. The Handbook on National Accounts: External Transaction under the Statistics programme was terminated to avoid duplication of a similar publication issued by the International Monetary Fund. One of two reports on a system-wide medium-term plan in a given multisectoral area under Programme coordination was terminated as it was not requested by the relevant intergovernmental body as anticipated.

6.4 Of the 39 outputs added at the request of legislative bodies, 17 were reported under the Energy programme. These were primarily reports submitted to the meeting of the United Nations Intergovernmental Group of Experts on New and Renewable Sources of Energy. The seven reports requested under Development issues and policies covered such issues as human resources and development, international cooperation for the eradication of poverty and an update on the world economy 1990. Most of the reports added under the Statistics programme were for the work of the Statistical Commission and its working groups.

Section 7. DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

Table 7.1. Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (A/44/6/Rev.1 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Additional outputs by: Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	Percentage: A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
Executive direction and management	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
Development issues and policies	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural resources	33	27	1	5	-	1	-	81	84	85	85
Population	3	1	-	2	-	-	-	33	33	33	33
Public administration and finance	19	7	-	10	2	-	-	36	36	36	36
Energy	7	6	1	-	-	-	-	85	100	100	100
Total	66	43	2	19	2	1	-	65	68	68	68

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see A/47/159, annex II.

7.1 The vacancy rate for Professional posts averaged 7 per cent in the biennium 1990-1991. The implementation of the programme of work registered a substantial number of postponed outputs, mostly technical publications. Of the 19 outputs postponed, almost half have been substantively completed but could not be delivered on time owing to delays in printing. The departures by programme were as follows.

7.2 The two publications postponed under Development issues and policies were substantially completed but for logistical reasons will be issued early next year. They concern methods and modalities in development planning and experiences gained by developing countries in technical cooperation in the fields of development planning and plan implementation.

7.3 Under the Natural resources programme, a report on information referral systems on satellite remote-sensing data was added in response to Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/8. At the same time, the programme reported the postponement of four outputs, namely, a report on the fifteenth session of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names, a technical publication on the functions and services of remote-sensing centres, and two recurrent publications entitled Natural Resources Forum.

7.4 Under the Population programme, one publication was carried forward to 1992 for programmatic reasons, the second was substantively completed but its delivery was delayed for logistical reasons.

7.5 Five outputs were postponed on programmatic grounds under Public administration and finance and two were terminated. The postponements were technical publications on current changes and trends in public administration and finance, measures to enhance the productivity of civil servants, public finance management in developing countries, public financial management in least developed countries and a revised government accounts manual. One of the outputs, a low-priority technical publication on the role of local government in national development, was terminated in order to release resources for the implementation of the other higher-priority outputs under the programme. The second, a progress report on the role of qualified national personnel in the social and economic development of developing countries, was terminated by a legislative decision.

Table 7.2. Number of technical cooperation projects during the biennium 1990-1991

	Programmed				Actual			
	In progress	New to commence	Total	To be completed	In progress	New to commence	Total	To be completed
Development issues and policies	170	100	270	120	157	24	181	25
Natural resources	90	30	120	30	269	24	293	38
Population	120	30	150	30	126	13	139	31
Public administration and finance	20	5	25	5	122	36	158	14
Energy	40	20	60	20	106	11	117	13
Total	440	185	625	205	780	108	888	121

Section 8. CENTRE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS

Table 8.1. Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (A/44/6/Rev.1 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Additional outputs by: Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	Percentage: A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
Social development and humanitarian affairs	240	130	25	34	51	16	8	54	64	66	69

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see A/47/159, annex II.

8.1 Most of the outputs postponed and terminated were technical publications. The vacancy rate for Professional posts averaged 2 per cent in the biennium 1990-1991. During that period, the need to address the requirements of additional mandates made it necessary to release resources through the postponement and termination of a substantial number of programmed outputs. However, it should be noted that half of the outputs reported postponed have been substantively completed but their delivery was delayed for logistical reasons relating to printing and publishing. The magnitude of the changes introduced to the programme under the various topics of work is presented hereunder.

Family

8.2 In response to the proclamation of the International Year of the Family by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/82, the Centre produced a report on the progress made in the preparation for the International Year of the Family. In addition, a technical publication was issued on the 1994 International Year of the Family, building the smallest democracy at the heart of society, and a new booklet was published entitled "International Year of the Family". As a result of the above additions, three issues of the Family Bulletin could not be produced, two of which were terminated and one postponed.

Women

8.3 Most of the outputs added by legislative decision fell under this topic. These included the substantive servicing of two meetings, of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and of the Working Group on Communication of the Commission on the Status of Women, as well as nine additional reports. These reports addressed the following issues: the implementation of the system-wide medium-term plan on women in development, monitoring the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women and Children in Namibia, examining the existing mechanisms for communications concerning women, two lists on confidential and non-confidential communications with reference to women, the future of the Trust Fund for the Advancement of Women, the role of women in public life and preparations for the World Conference in 1995. In addition to the above, two reports were added at the initiative of the Secretariat, on the effective mobilization and integration of women in development and on general guidelines and records adopted by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. In order to accommodate the additional outputs, seven outputs carried over from earlier bienniums were terminated and three recurrent publications, including Women News and Women 2000, were postponed.

Youth

8.4 Within the context of the mandates contained in General Assembly resolutions 44/59 and 45/103 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/11 on policies and programmes involving youth, two additional reports were produced during the biennium, one on problems of integrating young people into society and the other on the meeting of the Youth Forum of the United

Nations System. The needed resources to produce the above reports were released from two terminations and four postponements. The terminated publications were on youth in the contemporary world and human resources in developing planning in the field of youth, and the postponed publications were the review and appraisal of the world social situation of youth in the contemporary world, youth and AIDS, and two Youth Information bulletins.

Ageing

8.5 Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/50 on the second review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing, the Centre issued a publication entitled "A Global Survey of National Coordination Mechanisms on Ageing". At the same time, an expert group meeting and a consultative meeting to develop guidelines for establishing national agendas on ageing and to develop programme recommendations at the national level to the year 2000 were cancelled so as not to duplicate activities programmed for 1992-1993, particularly an ad hoc expert group meeting on the selection of targets on ageing for the decade 1992-2001. As a result of the cancellation of the consultative meeting, a publication that was to be based on its recommendations was also postponed.

Crime

8.6 In response to the recommendations made by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control and the Eighth Congress and to the subsequent General Assembly resolution 45/108 on the review of the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice, the Centre provided substantive servicing for an intergovernmental working group and the Ministerial Meeting on the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme. Furthermore, three additional reports were produced, entitled "The United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and other United Nations Institutes for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice", "Practical Measures Against Corruption" and "Capital Punishment". The above additions were accommodated by the resources released from a number of outputs that were either postponed to the next biennium or terminated. Thus, four publications carried over were terminated as they were considered obsolete. A publication on a compilation of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice was terminated as it also became obsolete because the instruments in question were adopted by the Eighth Congress. A progress report on basic principles on the use of force and firearms by law enforcement officers has also been terminated since the basic principles were adopted by the Eighth Congress and no progress report on their preparation was required. In addition, two reports on improved methods for international cooperation as regards organized crime and illegal drug trafficking as well as proposals for a draft convention on international cooperation in criminal matters were delayed to 1992 in order to be submitted to the first session of the newly created policy-making body for the crime programme, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

Section 9. TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

Table 9.1. Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (A/44/6/Rev.1 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Additional outputs by: Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	Percentage: A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
Transnational corporations	185	120	1	40	24	7	19	64	65	66	76

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see A/47/159, annex II.

9.1 All Professional posts in the Centre on Transnational Corporations were encumbered throughout the biennium 1990-1991. During that period, the implementation of the work programme was influenced by growing demands from intergovernmental bodies and Governments, on the one hand, and by the political development in Central and Eastern Europe, on the other. In the years 1990-1991, the Economic and Social Council passed four resolutions on transnational corporations in South Africa and on the activities of the Centre on Transnational Corporations. These resolutions mandated the Centre to expand its work in several areas, including contributions to the preparation of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. As a result 40 outputs were postponed, mainly publications. Two thirds of these postponements were prompted by the redeployment of resources to priority issues arising from the new mandates, the remaining one third were postponed because anticipated extrabudgetary funds were not made available. The 24 outputs terminated were most often a reflection of the fact that the initially programmed outputs became obsolete. These included technical publications on laws and regulations in countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the negotiation of joint ventures in these countries. It also included seven outputs carried over from previous bienniums as well as the programmed outputs of the joint unit operation from the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia. The additional outputs by mandate (7) or at the initiative of the Secretariat (19) were the result of the new legislative authorities referred to above and the need to address the actual trends and issues of foreign direct investment in the world. The outputs added by the legislation consisted basically of technical papers on debt-equity swaps, the environment and transnational corporations in South Africa. Those added by the Secretariat addressed mainly the topic of services with particular reference to the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations and to accounting standards in Africa.

Section 10. ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

Table 10.1. Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (A/44/6/Rev.1 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Additional outputs by: Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	Percentage: A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
Food and agriculture	77	58	-	6	13	-	-	75	75	75	75
Development issues and policies	17	15	-	1	1	-	-	88	88	88	88
Environment	69	59	5	-	5	52	-	85	92	95	95
Human settlements	20	15	-	5	-	10	-	75	75	83	83
Industrial development	60	51	-	5	4	7	-	85	85	86	86
International trade and development finance	59	48	-	4	7	-	-	81	81	81	81
Science and technology	12	10	-	-	2	5	-	83	83	88	88

Table 10.1 (continued)

Programme of activity	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Departures from programmed commitments: Postponed (4)	Departures from programmed commitments: Terminated (5)	Additional outputs by: Legislation (6)	Additional outputs by: Secretariat (7)	Percentage: A (8)	Percentage: B (9)	Percentage: C (10)	Percentage: D (11)
Statistics	102	75	-	12	15	20	7	73	73	77	83
Transport, communications and tourism	138	130	1	-	7	2	1	94	94	95	95
Energy	58	46	-	-	12	-	-	79	79	79	79
Total	612	507	6	33	66	96	8	82	83	86	87

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see A/47/159, annex II.

10.1 In order to respond better to the important changes that are taking place in member countries in Central and Eastern Europe, the work programme of ECE was modified whenever possible to focus on problems and issues of particular concern to countries whose economies are undergoing a transition to a market-oriented system. In most cases, this was accomplished by terminating outputs no longer considered of sufficient priority to be maintained and by replacing them with other outputs more relevant to the countries in transition. Most of the modifications to the programmes resulted from legislative decisions, but some were also the result of secretariat initiatives. The details of the changes are presented below. It should be noted that the average vacancy rate of Professional staff was as low as 2 per cent during the biennium.

Food and agriculture (including forestry production)

10.2 Certain activities had to be cancelled or postponed, partly as a result of restructuring and reordering of priorities by the Commission in its decision 0(45), adopted on 14 December 1990. Two subsidiary bodies were abolished and replaced by two new working parties oriented towards priority areas, namely, agriculture and the environment and economic aspects of the agro-food sector and farm management. The shift in priorities involved a redeployment of resources towards support for the countries in transition of Central and Eastern Europe, for example, through the organization of workshops. Furthermore, the staffing situation continued to be adversely affected by freezes on recruitment of a number of posts funded by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, which meant that a number of reports already postponed from previous bienniums, for example, those on agricultural commodity markets and forest and forest products country profiles, had to be cancelled since it became unrealistic to maintain them in the programme. One seminar was cancelled by decision of the intended host country.

Development issues and policies

10.3 The programme proceeded smoothly, with most of its programmed outputs delivered on time. The output terminated consisted of an issue paper for a seminar on trends in the development of personal and collective services. The subject of the paper became redundant since it was covered by government participants to the seminar. A technical publication dealing with the service sector was substantively completed but is still in the process of publishing.

Environment

10.4 The additions to the programme of work (52 outputs) were far more significant than the departures. They were made possible through the assistance of government experts. Both the additions and the departures were prompted by the legislators. Thus, under activities relating to air pollution problems and within the context of revising the structure of ECE subsidiary bodies, two working groups were established, one on technology and the second on strategies. Consequently, three meetings of these working groups were held

on the subject of emission control and volatile organic compounds and reports were prepared. The largest number of additional outputs (24) were introduced by the Senior Economic Advisers. These additions consisted of meetings and reports basically on the environment and economics, and a document on environmental rights and obligations prepared as an input for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. Another 14 outputs, also consisting of meetings and reports on environmental and water problems, were added by the Senior Advisers to supplement the secretariat work on the draft convention on the protection and use of transboundary water courses and lakes due for adoption in 1992.

Human settlements

10.5 The programme implementation in the biennium was influenced by changes in priorities. In 1990 the Committee identified two main priorities for its activities: sustainable development of human settlements and assistance to countries in socio-economic transition. The Committee took steps to reorient its programme of work according to these priority areas. As a result of this development 10 additional outputs (workshops and research colloquiums) related to transition and sustainable aspects have been introduced. Two outputs (seminars) were postponed by the host countries, while the other three outputs that were postponed consisted of publications on housing.

Industrial development

10.6 The five outputs postponed included an ad hoc meeting rescheduled to February 1992 and four publications, two steel statistics bulletins, delayed because of reduced resources, and the publication on rehabilitation engineering on which work can only start after the third workshop on rehabilitation engineering, is held in May 1992. In addition, a study on chemical industries has been completed but delayed in printing. The four outputs terminated consisted of a study on steel and a related meeting, as well as two seminars on chemical and engineering industries. The termination of these outputs was required by legislation. They were replaced by two meetings and a study mandated by the Chemical Industry Committee, and four workshops mandated by the Working Party on Engineering Industries and Automation. Two of the workshops were addressed to the economies in transition.

International trade and development finance

10.7 Of the four outputs that were postponed, one consisted of an ad hoc expert group meeting and was postponed by the Committee on the Development of Trade at its thirty-ninth session. The three other postponed outputs were newsletters delayed until 1992. As for the seven outputs terminated, they consisted of technical publications and reports. One publication was terminated by the secretariat, whereas all others were terminated by legislation. In all cases, programmatic considerations prompted the terminations.

Science and technology

10.8 Ten outputs were implemented against 12 programmed. The terminations included one seminar and a report on revisions to the Manual on Licensing Procedures. Both were terminated by the Senior Advisers. The five additional outputs were required by legislation. They included a report on science and technology policies, one on the management of research and development in economies in transition, and two relating to earthquake prediction.

Statistics

10.9 The departures from the programmed commitments consisted of 15 outputs terminated and 12 postponed. These were compensated for by 27 additional outputs implemented during the biennium. The 15 terminated outputs were largely the result of meetings (and reports for meetings) that were not held because the Conference of European Statisticians no longer considered them of sufficient priority. Of the 12 postponed outputs, 10 are planned to be implemented in the biennium 1992-1993 and the remaining 2, involving joint work with the World Health Organization, have been rescheduled to 1994 at the request of WHO. Of the 27 additional outputs, 20 resulted from legislation or decisions taken by the Conference of European Statisticians at its annual plenary sessions and 7 were produced at the initiative of the secretariat. The outputs added by legislation consisted of meetings that were convened by the Conference of European Statisticians in high-priority fields of statistics, and many of them were designed to focus on statistical problems and issues of particular concern to countries in Central and Eastern Europe whose economies are undergoing the transition to a market-oriented system. The additional outputs implemented at the initiative of the secretariat consisted of five reports prepared to provide a more solid foundation for discussion at various meetings convened by the Conference of European Statisticians and two publications to assist specialists in countries in transition to see how market economy countries produce statistics in selected fields.

Transport, communications and tourism

10.10 The seven outputs terminated consisted of five expert meetings and two publications. Two of the meetings were cancelled by legislation, whereas the cancellation of the remaining three was initiated by the secretariat (two of them were carried over from the previous biennium and have lost their relevance). The two publications terminated were also carried over from 1988-1989 and became obsolete. The two outputs added by legislation consisted of meetings of the working parties for inland water transport and road transport. The output added by the secretariat consisted of an expert group meeting on customs questions.

Energy

10.11 The only modification under the programme was the termination of 12 outputs. Seven of these outputs consisted of publications and reports that had been carried over for more than two bienniums and had thus become obsolete. Of the remaining five outputs, one symposium on new coal technologies was terminated by legislation (the Coal Committee). The four others, one publication, two meetings on gas statistics and one on electric power stations, were terminated by the secretariat because they were no longer relevant and had to be modified. Instead, work was initiated to assist the economies in transition to integrate into world energy markets.

Section 11. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Table 11.1. Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (A/44/6/Rev.1 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Additional outputs by: Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	Percentage: A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
Food and agriculture	119	95	2	11	11	-	-	79	81	81	81
Marine affairs	5	3	-	1	1	-	-	60	60	60	60
Development issues and policies	28	14	-	5	9	3	1	50	50	54	58
Environment	22	14	3	3	2	-	-	63	77	77	77
Human settlements	5	3	1	-	1	-	-	60	80	80	80
Industrial development	13	1	3	6	3	1	-	7	30	35	35
International trade and development finance	97	77	1	8	11	-	3	79	80	80	83
Shipping and ports	27	16	6	3	2	1	-	59	81	82	82

Table 11.1 (continued)

Programme of activity	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Departures from programmed commitments: Postponed (4)	Departures from programmed commitments: Terminated (5)	Additional outputs by: Legislation (6)	Additional outputs by: Secretariat (7)	Percentage: A (8)	Percentage: B (9)	Percentage: C (10)	Percentage: D (11)
Natural resources	46	35	1	4	6	2	-	76	78	79	79
Population	89	65	1	19	4	-	-	73	74	74	74
Science and technology	12	8	-	2	2	-	-	66	66	66	66
Social development and humanitarian affairs	41	39	-	1	1	5	-	95	95	95	95
Statistics	43	22	5	2	14	-	-	51	62	62	62
Transport, communications and tourism	38	18	4	-	16	5	-	47	57	62	62
Energy	26	17	4	4	1	2	-	65	80	82	82
Total	611	427	31	69	84	19	4	69	74	75	76

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see A/47/159, annex II.

11.1 The average vacancy rate was 6 per cent throughout the biennium. During that period, the implementation of the work programme underwent substantial changes in terms of reformulations, postponements and additions. Most of these changes were prompted by legislative mandates and/or endorsed by the Commission at its forty-sixth session. The explanations of these departures from programmed commitments at the programme level are as follows.

Food and agriculture

11.2 The programme registered 11 outputs postponed and 11 terminations. Most of the postponed outputs were publications. Work on several of them was beset by unforeseen delays in data collection, country-level inputs and/or publishing procedures. They will be completed during the biennium 1992-1993. All terminated outputs were carried over from the biennium 1988-1989 or earlier bienniums and their termination enabled resources to be redirected to higher-priority outputs. The Commission at its forty-sixth session endorsed those terminations. The programme continued to rely heavily on extrabudgetary resources for the implementation of the publications and various studies, most of which were delivered under the operation of the fertilizer advisory, development and information network for Asia and the Pacific.

Marine affairs

11.3 With its limited resources, supplemented through redeployment from the natural resources programme, the implementation of the work programme proceeded with minor adjustments. Thus, a study on the benefits derived from rational management of marine mineral resources is still under way owing to delays in recruiting a suitable consultant. On the other hand, one report carried over from the previous biennium was terminated because it ceased to be relevant under the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997.

Development issues and policies

11.4 The programme was implemented with the addition of four outputs, of which three were mandated by legislation. As directed by the Commission, a major theme study on prospects, priorities and policy options for regional economic cooperation in Asia and the Pacific was undertaken and an intergovernmental meeting on regional economic cooperation convened. In addition, it was decided to increase the coverage and depth of the studies for the mobilization of domestic savings and on financial resources requirements of the least developed countries of the region.

11.5 While extrabudgetary funding had played an important role in undertaking these additions, they nevertheless had to be offset by the postponements of five outputs to the biennium 1992-1993. At the same time nine outputs carried over from previous bienniums were identified as obsolete and were terminated.

Environment

11.6 The vacancy situation under this programme was quite high at about 30 per cent, yet the programme was able to accomplish much of its programme targets through considerable extrabudgetary funding and support. Of the five outputs postponed, three fell under high-priority programme elements and included one report to the Commission and a technical publication. They will be completed in the 1992-1993 biennium owing to the delay in data collection and analysis. At the same time, the Committee on Agriculture, Rural Development and the Environment did not convene and hence was not serviced in view of the ongoing restructuring of the Commission's intergovernmental structure. The two outputs terminated consisted of one meeting carried over from the biennium 1988-1989, and a quarterly issue of ESCAP's Environment News.

Human settlements

11.7 The programme was implemented as programmed. Only one output was cancelled by legislation, namely the meeting of the Committee on Industry, Technology and Human Settlements.

Industrial development

11.8 The changes were made to consolidate programme resources and to respond to additional mandates of the Commission during the biennium. As directed by the Commission at its forty-sixth session, emphasis was placed on the preparation of a study on industrial restructuring in Asia and the Pacific with a view to strengthening regional cooperation, a theme of the forty-seventh session of the Commission. Furthermore, towards the latter part of 1991, focus was placed on preparatory work for the holding of the meeting of ministers of industry and technology, now postponed to 1992. In order to liberate resources for the above task, the Commission at its forty-sixth session terminated a publication carried over from 1988-1989 and two meetings. At the same time, work on the Small Industries Bulletin and Industrial Development News for Asia and the Pacific and the studies on sectoral industrial development and improvement of managerial and technical efficiency were delayed and their delivery rescheduled for 1992.

International trade and development finance

11.9 The programme registered 8 postponed and 11 terminated outputs while 3 outputs were added at the initiative of the secretariat. The terminated outputs were mainly carried-over publications from earlier bienniums. The non-availability of supplementary extrabudgetary funds to implement them and their lack of relevance if further postponed prompted their termination. The outputs postponed consisted basically of meetings that could not be held as scheduled because of the timing of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations. As for the additional outputs, they consisted of traders' manuals for an additional six countries and the directory of silk importers. They were added by the secretariat in order to improve the availability of

trade data for strengthening the programme objectives with regard to trade promotion and market development in the region.

Natural resources

11.10 The major changes in the programme were prompted by the new mandates of the General Assembly, the Commission and various natural hazards affecting countries within the region with consequent adjustments in priorities and resource allocation. A major factor was the global initiative in the launching of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, which reoriented many of the programme activities. Thus, the ESCAP/United Nations Disaster Relief Organization Regional Symposium on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction was held in 1991. In addition advisory missions were mounted to assist in flood loss mitigation and management in the wake of the severe floods affecting several countries in the region during the biennium. As a result of the changes in priorities, work on several publications on exploration of mineral resources and geology for planning were postponed to the biennium 1992-1993. The report on problems caused by natural disasters in selected least developed countries and island developing countries was terminated to avoid duplication. Also terminated were Public Information Newsletters and a publication carried over from 1988-1989.

Energy

11.11 The adjustments to the programme were necessary to accommodate additional mandates during the biennium. Thus, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 45/211 and 45/212, the secretariat reoriented its activities to encompass energy-environment interface issues, such as the climatic effects of increased use of fossil fuel. The secretariat also addressed the implications of the August 1990 oil price shock and undertook a study on its impact and policy responses on developing economies of the region. In response to the concern expressed by the Commission at its forty-seventh session, the secretariat followed up with activities on energy resilience and pricing policies. At the same time, several issues of ESCAP Energy News were combined and a study on the exchange of information on peaceful uses of nuclear techniques in the life sciences was terminated in view of its lowest priority and little impact on the programme thrust.

Population

11.12 As the population activities of the secretariat remained dependent on extrabudgetary resources, it was not possible to predict the funding situation with certainty. This resulted in the termination of 4 outputs and the postponements of 19 others to the current biennium.

Science and technology

11.13 The programme registered two postponements that will be completed in the current biennium. Another two outputs were terminated by mandates of the Commission. These are the meeting of the Committee on Industry, Technology

and Human Settlements, which was cancelled, and a meeting carried over from the previous biennium that did not generate enough interest among Governments.

Statistics

11.14 The programme departures were attributable to delays in recruitment to fill vacancies and to the new support cost successor arrangements being introduced by the United Nations Development Programme and, in particular, the United Nations Population Fund. The latter claimed a significant amount of regular budget staff resources on consultations, negotiations and reporting not foreseen during the preparation of the work programme. Work under the subprogramme on government computerization was particularly set back by the unavailability of the expected extrabudgetary funding resources. The shortfall in the availability of extrabudgetary resources heightened the necessity to devote attention to priority activities that could not be postponed, such as technical assistance to Governments through training programmes and advisory services for statistical development, and selectively to defer or combine some of the publications wherever it was possible to do so. It should be noted that of the 14 outputs terminated, 13 were carried over from the 1988-1989 biennium and could not be further postponed.

Transport I (Transport, communications and tourism)

11.15 The departures were necessitated by the merger of the Committee on Shipping, Transport and Communications (1990) in pursuance of resolution 262 (XLIII) on the committee structure of ESCAP, and consequently the amalgamation of the two transport programmes. The changes were effected to reflect more accurately the nature of activities to be undertaken and redress the high degree of over-programming. Thus, several outputs were added as directed by the Commission to promote effective implementation of Phase II of the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific and to assist member countries in tourism development, particularly its socio-economic and environmental aspects. These included the convening of the meeting of senior government officials responsible for the Transport and Communications Decade, 1985-1994, and several publications. At the same time, many publications were terminated because they had become redundant.

Transport II (Shipping, ports and inland waterways)

11.16 The changes were necessitated mainly by the merger of the Committee on Shipping, Transport and Communications (1990), as discussed above. Thus several programmed reports to the Committee were integrated in two main comprehensive documents to reflect better the consolidation of transport and communications activities resulting from the amalgamation. At the same time, the content of two documents was subsumed under one publication and the delivery of three publications was delayed to 1992. The additional output (added by legislation) complemented the programmed outputs relating to the development of model guidelines for maritime and port-related legislations.

Social development

11.17 Additional outputs were introduced by legislation to respond to newly emerging issues in the region. These included initiatives in support of the World Conference on Education for All and cooperation in social development and drug abuse demand control. It should be noted that the secretariat was able to implement these additional outputs through extrabudgetary funding. At the same time, the delivery of one publication under preparation was delayed and another one carried over from the previous biennium was terminated because it had become obsolete.

Section 12. ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Table 12.1. Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (A/44/6/Rev.1 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Additional outputs by: Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	Percentage: A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
Executive direction and management	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
Food and agriculture	9	7	-	-	2	-	1	77	77	77	88
Development issues and policies	61	59	-	2	-	-	-	96	96	96	96
Environment	3	1	-	2	-	-	-	33	33	33	33
Human settlements	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
Industrial development	15	14	-	1	-	-	-	93	93	93	93
International trade and development finance	116	109	-	3	4	-	-	93	93	93	93

Table 12.1 (continued)

Programme of activity	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Additional outputs by: Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	Percentage: A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
Natural resources	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
Population	70	68	-	1	1	-	1	97	97	97	98
Science and technology	4	3	-	-	1	-	-	75	75	75	75
Social development and humanitarian affairs	24	23	-	-	1	-	-	95	95	95	95
Statistics	30	27	-	-	3	-	-	90	90	90	90
Transport, communications and tourism	21	21	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
Energy	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
Total	387	366	-	9	12	-	2	94	94	94	95

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see A/47/159, annex II.

12.1 The vacancy rate in the Professional category averaged 2 per cent throughout the biennium 1990-1991. During that period, the implementation of the ECLAC work programme proceeded as scheduled with minimal departures from programmed commitments. All outputs falling under programme elements designated highest priority were fully implemented. All postponements and terminations were undertaken at the initiative of the secretariat. Of the nine technical publications that were postponed to 1992-1993, six were completed substantively but were delayed for logistical reasons, while the three others are in progress and are expected to be completed in the course of 1992. The outputs terminated totalled 12 and consisted of 7 publications and 5 meetings. Two publications were terminated because they were carried over from the previous biennium and could not be further postponed. Two others duplicated similar studies undertaken by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. The remaining publications and meetings were terminated for programmatic consideration.

Section 13. ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Table 13.1. Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (A/44/6/Rev.1 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Additional outputs by: Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	Percentage: A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
Executive direction and management	59	28	1	-	30	-	1	47	49	49	50
Food and agriculture	83	80	1	-	2	-	16	96	97	97	116
Marine affairs	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
Development issues and policies	202	177	5	5	15	28	6	87	90	91	93
Environment	12	9	-	3	-	-	-	75	75	75	75
Human settlements	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
Industrial development	50	41	1	4	4	-	4	82	84	84	92
International trade and development finance	54	41	1	9	3	-	4	75	77	77	85

Table 13.1 (continued)

Programme of activity	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Additional outputs by: Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	Percentage: A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
Natural resources	25	15	-	7	3	-	2	60	60	60	68
Population	18	17	-	-	1	-	-	94	94	94	94
Public administration and finance	22	22	-	-	-	-	1	100	100	100	104
Science and technology	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
Social development and humanitarian affairs	51	47	1	2	1	-	2	92	94	94	98
Statistics	96	82	-	11	3	-	2	85	85	85	87
Transport, communications and tourism	57	50	6	-	1	3	4	87	98	98	105
Energy	6	6	-	-	-	-	1	100	100	100	116
Total	755	635	16	41	63	31	43	84	86	86	92

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see A/47/159, annex II.

.../

13.1 During the biennium, the average vacancy rate was of the order of 10 per cent. While the overall implementation of the work programme proceeded as programmed, some changes occurred as a result of additional mandates and because of the need to address some emerging issues. Thus, under the programme Development issues (MULPOCS), a large number of additional outputs were implemented both at the request of legislative bodies and at the initiative of the secretariat. The additional activities addressed issues of economic cooperation, subregional economic grouping and economic security-related activities. In the field of International trade, additional outputs were introduced by the secretariat in order to cater for the preparation and follow-up of the Conference of African Ministers of Finance. On the other hand, the need to provide backstopping to recently created institutions, namely, the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and the African Rehabilitation Institute, was the main reason for the departures under the programme Social development. The departures under the Statistics programme are attributed to the prolonged deployment of some of the programme's resources towards activities related to the United Nations Plan of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development. The additional mandates in relation to the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade for Africa II prompted the addition of a number of outputs and the substantial reformulation of programmed ones under the Transport programme.

13.2 Resource considerations favourably influenced the activities under the Food and agriculture programme, where substantial additions were made through FAO funding. On the other hand, the lack of anticipated extrabudgetary resources to support the work of the Natural resources programme have adversely affected its implementation, particularly in activities related to mineral resources. Lastly, the shortfall in implementation under the programme Executive direction and management reflect the consolidation under a fewer issuances of a large number of public information materials, that is, press releases and information sheets.

Section 14. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR WESTERN ASIA

Table 14.1. Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (A/44/6/Rev.1 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentage			
			Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
Executive direction and management	20	1	1	4	14	-	-	5	10	10	10
Food and agriculture	12	4	-	7	1	-	-	33	33	33	33
Development issues and policies	7	2	1	1	3	-	2	28	42	42	71
Environment	3	-	2	-	1	-	5	-	66	66	233
Human settlements	7	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial development	19	1	2	11	5	-	2	5	15	15	26
International trade and development finance	7	2	-	-	5	-	-	28	28	28	28

.../...

Table 14.1 (continued)

Programme of activity	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Additional outputs by: Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	Percentage: A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
Natural resources	6	3	-	3	-	-	-	50	50	50	50
Population	16	1	-	9	6	-	-	6	6	6	6
Public finance	5	2	-	2	1	-	-	40	40	40	40
Science and technology	4	1	-	2	1	-	1	25	25	25	50
Social development and humanitarian affairs	11	4	-	4	3	-	-	36	36	36	36
Statistics	11	2	-	-	9	-	-	18	18	18	18
Transport, communications and tourism	10	1	-	8	1	-	-	10	10	10	10
Energy	9	2	-	6	1	-	-	22	22	22	22
Total	147	26	6	62	53	-	10	17	21	21	28

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see A/47/159, annex II.

14.1 The Gulf crisis brought to a complete halt the work of ESCWA for a full year. As a result, only those 37 outputs which were at a relatively advanced stage of their implementation when the crisis began in August 1990 could be completed. Four of them fell under highest-priority programme elements and 13 others consisted of outputs carried over from earlier bienniums. All remaining programmed outputs were either postponed, if still relevant in the context of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, or terminated because they became obsolete in the light of changing circumstances in the region and the emergence of new priorities. Some of these priorities were addressed during the biennium through a few additions to the programme at the initiative of the secretariat. Thus two publications were prepared on the role of the region in the world economy in the 1990s and the impact of the Gulf crisis on countries of the region. Five documents on environmental issues were prepared for submission to the preparatory regional Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development held at Cairo in September 1991. In addition an intergovernmental meeting on management of technological changes was serviced and related reports prepared.

Section 15. UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

Table 15.1. Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (A/44/6/Rev.1 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentage			
			Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
Executive direction and management	54	28	-	12	14	2	-	51	51	53	53
Least developed, land-locked and island developing countries	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
Economic cooperation among developing countries	43	19	5	6	13	1	-	44	55	56	56
Commodities	94	33	-	6	55	2	4	35	35	36	40
Manufactures and semi manufactures	73	48	21.	1	3	4	1	65	94	94	96
Trade among countries having different economic and social systems	9	6	1	1	1	-	-	66	77	77	77

Table 15.1 (continued)

Programme of activity	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Additional outputs by: Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	Percentage: A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
Money, finance and development	31	10	8	3	10	7	-	32	58	65	65
Insurance	4	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	25	25	25
Trade facilitation	16	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer of technology	67	40	3	17	7	5	2	59	64	66	69
Shipping and ports	66	50	-	2	14	1	-	75	75	76	76
Statistics and computer services	37	29	8	-	-	-	2	78	100	100	105
Total	524	293	47	50	134	22	9	55	64	66	67

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see A/47/159, annex II.

15.1 During the biennium the average vacancy rate was at a low level of 2 per cent. The implementation of the programme of work was largely influenced by the evolving situation of Central and Eastern Europe and the preparations for the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The impact of these two factors was felt across the board and required adjustments to the work programme, but varied from one programme to another. It was felt much less in programmes related to Least developed countries and to Statistics, which basically were implemented as programmed. The impact on other programmes was as follows.

15.2 The departures under the programme Economic cooperation among developing countries were prompted to a large extent by the delay in the launching of the second round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the need to divert resources to more urgent activities related to the preparation of the eighth session.

15.3 Of the 55 outputs terminated under the Commodities programme, 27 were a result of decisions by Governments not to proceed with consultations on individual commodities. In addition, five United Nations conferences on individual commodities envisaged for the biennium 1990-1991 were in effect postponed till the biennium 1992-1993 and are now included in the UNCTAD calendar of meetings for the current biennium and the current budget. These relate to sugar, cocoa, natural rubber, tropical timber and olive oil. The remaining outputs terminated consisted of activities carried over from previous bienniums that had lost their effectiveness and could not be further postponed.

15.4 The programme in Manufactures and semi-manufactures has undergone substantial reformulations and some additions during the biennium. The reformulations were intended to address more closely items on the agenda of the eighth session, especially in the area of competitive policies and restrictive business practices. Some outputs were terminated as a result of the postponement of the thirteenth session of the Committee of Manufactures and its related outputs. The results of the secretariat work intended to service the Committee was then used as inputs to the analytical report to the eighth session.

15.5 The reformulation and cancellation of outputs programmed under Money, finance and development were mainly to accommodate the seven additional outputs mandated by legislation. Thus, some programmed outputs had to be combined, whereas others have been used as inputs to address the subject-matter of the additional outputs. The additions were basically contributions to the report of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to the eighth session, a report on adjustment experiences and the contribution to the draft pre-negotiated text of the eighth session.

15.6 During the biennium 1990-1991, the focus of the work programme and related priorities of the Trade facilitation programme underwent major revision by legislation. The outputs originally foreseen became obsolete because of rapid changes in the character of trade facilitation initiatives

and measures. Over the biennium, interest has newly focused on computerization of customs procedures, information collection and recording, and cargo tracking systems. The Trade facilitation programme has made an input to these through the backstopping of technical cooperation efforts, in particular customs data projects. In addition, inputs have been made to facilitation-related activities of UNCTAD's Shipping and Least Developed Country Divisions. Consequently, the work programme no longer provided final output in programming terms. It provided intermediate output during the biennium. In addition, since mid-1991, as a priority activity, the programme took a leading role in the launching of a trade efficiency initiative, an issue discussed at the eighth session. Contributions were also made to the analytical and Secretary-General's reports to the Conference.

15.7 Major revisions were also introduced to the programme on Trade among countries with different economic and social systems. On October 1990, the Trade and Development Board endorsed the opinion that relevant issues under this programme should be dealt with in the context of the overall problem of international trade and economic cooperation. Thus, the content of the outputs implemented under this programme, which consisted of servicing sessional meetings of the Board and preparation of related documentation, were oriented towards the analysis of the implications of the developments in Eastern European countries and their integration in the world economy.

15.8 The departures under the Insurance programme are mandated by resolution 33 (XIII) of the Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade, which called for a substantive change in the 1990-1991 programme. Accordingly, one output was terminated and another reformulated to address the issue of agricultural insurance. Furthermore, in view of the postponement of the fourteenth session of the Committee to November 1992, a report on insurance and reinsurance to developing countries was also postponed.

15.9 The implementation of the programme on Transfer of technology was influenced by the changes called for in resolutions 32 (VII) and 33 (VIII) of the Committee on Transfer of Technology. As a result many outputs were terminated owing to a shift in emphasis, whereas others were postponed pending intergovernmental decisions regarding their implementation. Postponements also occurred because the implementation of some outputs was dependent upon the adoption of the draft code of conduct on transfer of technology. The latter was the subject of a series of informal consultations and an additional report prepared by UNCTAD in compliance with General Assembly resolution 45/204 of 21 December 1990. Two major studies on the implementation of laws and regulations on transfer of technology and historical trends in protection of technology in developed countries and their relevance for developed countries were also added to the programme by legislative decision. The additional activities made it necessary to delay the delivery of a few outputs to the current biennium.

15.10 The convening of the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in February 1991 and the necessary preparatory meetings imposed a rescheduling of the calendar of meetings programmed under Shipping

and ports. As a result, the fifteenth session of the Committee on Shipping, the Expert Group on Multimodal Transport, the Intergovernmental Group of Ports Experts and the Conference on Maritime Liens and Mortgages were cancelled, along with the reports to these meetings, which had to be terminated or postponed. Furthermore, new priorities for the work in the field of ports were set by the Intergovernmental Group of Ports Experts in September 1990. Accordingly, five outputs in this field were terminated. One additional output relating to servicing the resumed session of the Review Conference on the Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences has been implemented as requested by legislation.

Section 16. INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTRE

Table 16.1. Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (A/44/6/Rev.1 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentage			
			Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
Trade promotion and export development	110	39	8	10	53	-	5	35	42	42	47

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see A/47/159, annex II.

16.1 ITC is a joint subsidiary organ of the United Nations and GATT. It acts as a focal point for all United Nations technical assistance activities in trade promotion. Accordingly, the bulk of the Centre's work is of a technical cooperation nature. During the biennium 1990-1991, the amount of extrabudgetary resources available to the Centre were estimated at $78.7 million, of which $69.2 million was for operational projects. It should be noted that the United Nations contribution to the Centre's budget amounted to $15.9 million during the same period. The vacancy rate for posts in the Professional category averaged 0.5 per cent during the biennium 1990-1991.

16.2 The figures on output delivery appearing in the above table refer to non-operational activities of the Centre. They consist of technical publications for use by Governments, specialized national trade promotion services and the business community. With respect to the departures from programmed commitments, it should be noted that the Centre's programmes are subject to continuing review in order to respond effectively to the changing trade promotion and export development needs of cooperating Governments. The recent developments in Central and Eastern Europe, together with the non-availability of anticipated extrabudgetary funding for projects intended to produce technical publications, were the main reason for the departures that occurred during the biennium. Accordingly, a substantial number of outputs were terminated or postponed. In many instances these departures reflected a rearrangement of some titles and their amalgamation with other publications.

Section 17. CENTRE FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

Table 17.1. Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (A/44/6/Rev.1 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Additional outputs by: Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	Percentage: A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
Science and technology for development	51	43	3	3	2	-	-	84	90	90	90

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see A/47/159, annex II.

17.1 The average vacancy rate for Professional posts during the biennium 1990-1991 was almost 3 per cent. During that period, the implementation of the work programme proceeded as scheduled with minor modifications, which were reflected as three postponements and two terminations. All of the departures were under programme elements designated as high priority. The outputs postponed related to two ATAS Bulletins and an update of the directories for the United Nations system's information sources. These outputs were substantively completed but the delivery was delayed for logistical reasons. Of the two outputs terminated, one consisted of an ATAS Bulletin on assessment of new space technologies and development, which was supposed to draw on the findings of a meeting that was scheduled to be held in the former Soviet Union but did not take place. The second termination related to a publication on research in progress in the United Nations system in science and technology. Its content was subsumed under another publication issued by the Centre.

Section 18. UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

Table 18.1. Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (A/44/6/Rev.1 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Additional outputs by: Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	Percentage: A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
Environment	495	341	11	69	74	5	-	68	71	71	71

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see A/47/159, annex II.

18.1 The average vacancy rate for Professional posts during the biennium 1990-1991 was 20 per cent. The high vacancy rate and the heavy involvement of the secretariat in the preparations for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development were the main factors behind the substantial departures for programmed commitments during that period. However, it is worth noting that of the 74 outputs terminated 21 were carried over from previous bienniums and could not be postponed further. As for the ones reported postponed, almost one half of them were substantively completed at the end of the biennium but were delayed in printing. The magnitude of these departures was of particular relevance in the following programmes.

Environment assessment

18.2 Under this programme, 11 publications were terminated in order to redeploy resources for the preparation of a comprehensive report on the state of the environment covering 20 years. The report is intended for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. These publications consisted of national reports on the state of the environment and their content duplicated that of the comprehensive report that was prepared. Furthermore, in view of the need to service three intergovernmental meetings on climatic changes added to the programme by legislations, additional resources were redeployed through postponement of a number of publications and the termination of others. Thus, two publications under a high-priority designated programme element, one relating to the analysis of strategies, targets and costs of responding to climate change and the second to the scientific assessment of the global distribution of acidification in the atmosphere, were postponed. In addition, two bulletins on the subject of the International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals were terminated. On the other hand, the non-availability of anticipated extrabudgetary funding accounted for the termination of one publication on global production systems and national rangelands.

Human settlements planning

18.3 Under this programme two publications dealing with the plan of action on environmental aspects of metropolitan growth and with the policy options for coastal settlements in the context of sea-level rise were terminated. This was due to the fact that the negotiations with the authorities/Governments of the metropolitan and coastal areas initiated in 1991 were not completed and the respective agreements were not reached.

Oceans, marine pollution

18.4 A technical publication on reference methods and reference materials for marine pollution studies was postponed to allow for an expert group meeting on the same subject to take place first. Seven recurrent periodicals dealing with marine pollution were reported terminated, in order to release resources for other priorities. In addition, a meeting of the Committee on Seas of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment has been cancelled at the request of the Member States.

Oceans, regional seas

18.5 Most of the departures under this programme were due to the delay in approving the action plans as negotiations among Governments of the different regions were not conclusive. All together, four intergovernmental meetings under the regional seas programme were cancelled by decision of the Member States and consequently the documentation to these meetings has been terminated. In addition, the issuing of 10 publications under the West and Central African action plan has also been reported terminated for a variety of reasons. Thus, a manual on the regional oil pollution control and the two national contingency plans were terminated because the anticipated extrabudgetary funding did not materialize. Furthermore, two publications on the marine pollution research programme were terminated because of technical difficulties encountered in the identification and quantification of land-based sources of marine pollution. Also, two studies on national marine environmental legislation have been terminated owing to other priorities assigned by many of the participating West and Central African States. Lastly, three publications relating to additional protocols could not be produced as the related activities on the protocol have not been initiated.

Section 19. UNITED NATIONS CENTRE FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS (HABITAT)

Table 19.1. Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (A/44/6/Rev.1 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Departures from programmed commitments: Postponed (4)	Departures from programmed commitments: Terminated (5)	Additional outputs by: Legislation (6)	Additional outputs by: Secretariat (7)	Percentage: A (8)	Percentage: B (9)	Percentage: C (10)	Percentage: D (11)
Human settlements activities	135	113	9	7	6	-	-	83	90	90	90

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see A/47/159, annex II.

19.1 The average vacancy rate of Professional posts was 9 per cent in the biennium 1990-1991. During that period the implementation of the work programme proceeded as scheduled with minor departures and no additions.

19.2 All outputs postponed consisted of publications that were substantively completed but their delivery was delayed because of logistical problems in the area of printing and publishing. The six terminated outputs were all publications carried over from earlier bienniums. They became obsolete within the context of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997.

Section 20B. DIVISION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS

Table 20B.1. Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (A/44/6/Rev.1 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Additional outputs by: Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	Percentage: A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
Division of Narcotic Drugs	197	115	12	16	54	3	-	58	64	65	65

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see A/47/159, annex II.

20B.1 The performance of the Division of Narcotics Drugs during the biennium 1990-1991 has been influenced by three main considerations. During that period, the functions and structure of the Division underwent a considerable restructuring, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 45/179 of 21 December 1990. In addition, some changes in the programme became necessary to respond to new legislative mandates relating to the United Nations system-wide plan on drug abuse control (resolution 44/141) and the Global Programme of Action (resolution S-17/2). Lastly, the shortfall in the level of anticipated extrabudgetary funding from the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control has adversely affected the implementation of outputs that relied on such funding.

20B.2 The restructuring process and the need to address new priorities have been mainly responsible for the large number of reformulations and postponements. In this connection, it should be noted that half of the 16 outputs postponed (i.e. eight publications) were substantively completed but their delivery was delayed for logistical reasons relating to printing and publishing.

20B.3 The shortfall in implementation during the biennium was attributable in large part to the termination of 56 outputs. Of this total, 28 consisted of outputs carried over from earlier bienniums that could not be further postponed because they would become obsolete. Another eight outputs, consisting of reports and servicing of expert group meetings, were terminated on account of lack of relevance due to the early coming into force of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. The lack of extrabudgetary funding has prompted the termination of eight outputs, while five programmed meetings were cancelled by legislative decisions.

20B.4 The three additional outputs were mandated by legislative enactments. They consisted of a regional meeting of the heads of national drug enforcement agencies and two expert group meetings on the economic and social consequences of illicit traffic drugs.

Section 20C. INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD SECRETARIAT

Table 20C.1. Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (A/44/6/Rev.1 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Additional outputs by: Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	Percentage: A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
International Narcotics Control Board secretariat	94	72	15	6	1	-	1	76	92	92	93

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see A/47/159, annex II.

/...

20C.1 The work of the Board proceeded as programmed with minor departures consisting mainly of reformulations resulting from consolidation of the subject-matter of several publications into a smaller number of published documents. In addition, six outputs had to be postponed owing to the lack of anticipated extrabudgetary funding and one output was terminated because of the early coming into force of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. The added output was introduced at the initiative of the secretariat and consisted of a training seminar for drug control administrators. The seminar was funded from extrabudgetary resources.

Section 21. OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

Table 21.1. Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (A/44/6/Rev.1 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Additional outputs by: Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	Percentage: A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
International protection of and assistance to refugees	96	96	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see A/47/159, annex II.

21.1 The vacancy rate for Professional posts averaged 2.7 per cent during the biennium 1990-1991. It should be noted that 95 per cent of UNHCR work is funded from voluntary contributions. Furthermore, most of the activities cited in the programme budget document do not fall within the standard categories of outputs mentioned in rule 105.4 of the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspect of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation. In the above table these activities have been regrouped and considered as annual outputs. They are briefly described hereunder.

Fund-raising activities

21.2 Three hundred and eighty specific reports and 23 standard reports to donors on the utilization of funds earmarked for UNHCR were produced.

Public information services

21.3 Twice-weekly press briefings were conducted, 28,000 photographs of major refugee situations were processed and distributed and some 13,000 maps showing the world-wide refugee situation were produced.

International protection and assistance to refugees

21.4 Seven hundred pages of treaty texts and explanatory documentation were produced, approximately 40,000 travel documents and 20,000 ID cards for refugees were issued and 56 seminars, round tables and training courses on refugee law and protection were held.

Material assistance, including voluntary repatriation and promotion of resettlement

21.5 In Africa, 2,774 Namibians in Zambia were repatriated to their country of origin. In addition, some 450,000 Ethiopian returnees had been registered in Eastern Ethiopia and some 50,945 former Ethiopian soldiers were repatriated from the Sudan. Finally, 420 South African refugees have gone back to their country.

21.6 In Asia and Oceania, the voluntary repatriation of Indo-Chinese asylum-seekers picked up during the last six months of the biennium and reached a monthly high of 2,100 in November 1991. A total of 12,109 Vietnamese were repatriated in 1991. As for the orderly departure programme, from January to the end of November 1991 some 59,000 Vietnamese have departed from Viet Nam through this programme.

21.7 During that period both Europe and North America witnessed a continuous rise in the number of asylum requests. In 1990 alone, 24,462 persons resettled in the United States of America and 10,340 in Canada under UNHCR auspices.

21.8 As far as Latin America and the Caribbean is concerned, UNHCR repatriated 36,392 Nicaraguans from Honduras within the context of the International Support and Verification Commission, while 8,887 Salvadoreans were repatriated from that country during the same period. In addition, some 6,627 refugees and 132 demobilized members of the Nicaraguan resistance were repatriated from Costa Rica.

21.9 With respect to South-West Asia, North Africa and the Middle East, during the first week of April 1991 the Iraqi refugee population in the Islamic Republic of Iran grew from 50,000 to 700,000 and in Turkey from some 7,500 to 250,000 as a result of civil unrest and hostilities with Iraq. Between May and December 1991, UNHCR assisted in the return of some of the 1.8 million refugees. As a result of these efforts, among others, the number of Iraqi refugees from the 1991 influx remaining in the neighbouring countries at the end of the biennium was limited to 10,000 in Turkey, 50,000 in the Islamic Republic of Iran and 4,000 in the Syrian Arab Republic.

Section 22. OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS DISASTER RELIEF COORDINATOR

Table 22.1. Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (A/44/6/Rev.1 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Additional outputs by: Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	Percentage: A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
Disaster relief coordination, disaster preparedness, disaster prevention and disaster information a/	102	102	-	-	-	4	3	100	100	100	102

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see A/47/159, annex II.

22.1 The Professional posts authorized for the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator were fully encumbered during the period under review.

22.2 UNDRO's programmed commitments included 16 annual programmes, 4 of which were accorded highest priority. These four related to (a) the coordination of relief operations for major disasters as well as emergencies of lesser magnitude; and (b) the provision of emergency grants to meet the immediate relief needs of the population affected. For these outputs, UNDRO reported that, during the period under review, it prepared 413 reports on relief activities for 118 major and smaller-scale disasters in 58 countries and that it provided 45 grants to 34 countries.

22.3 Seven outputs were added to the programme of work of UNDRO, four of which were in response to legislative request. These four related to one survey and three studies on national/regional disaster preparedness. The three outputs initiated by the secretariat were technical publications on disaster management.

Section 23. HUMAN RIGHTS

Table 23.1. Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (A/44/6/Rev.1 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Additional outputs by: Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	Percentage: A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
Human rights	449	335	10	51	53	33	7	74	76	78	79

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see A/47/159, annex II.

23.1 All Professional posts at the Centre were encumbered throughout the biennium. During that period, the implementation of the work programme was largely influenced by the substantial number of additional mandates enacted by legislative bodies. In addition, as human rights instruments became better known, an increasing number of governmental organizations and individuals turned to the Centre for assistance.

23.2 In order to cope with the above situation, the Centre had to stretch its available resources to the maximum. At the same time, some programmed outputs were reformulated and others were terminated or postponed.

23.3 The postponements and terminations consisted essentially of reports and publications. Some of these publications could not be produced on time, while in most other cases the frequency of issuance was reduced. These included issues of the United Nations Yearbook on Human Rights, Fact Sheets on Human Rights, Selected Human Rights Studies, as well as newsletters and issues of the Official Records of the Human Rights Committee. As for the meetings reported terminated, they were cancelled because Member States decided not to convene. Consequently, the reports intended for these meetings were not produced.

23.4 The additional outputs consisted of one meeting on human rights violations in southern Africa, 30 reports related to fact-finding missions on human rights violations and the prevention of discrimination and protection of vulnerable groups, 2 reports to the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery and 7 reports to the Working Group on Indigenous Populations.

Section 24. REGULAR PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Table 24.1. Summary: sectoral, regional and subregional advisory services

Programme	Number of requests received (1)	Number of missions (2)	Work-months available (3)	Work-months related to missions (4)
Food and agriculture	57	23	36	27
Development issues and policies	401	302	448	223
Environment	50	41	66	39
Human rights	3	8	6	14
Human settlements	78	68	100	100
Industrial development	88	72	84	38
International trade	139	90	174	55
Natural resources	266	209	259	175
Transnational corporations	80	18	22	22
Public administration and finance	133	118	271	107
Science and technology	17	12	24	11
Social development	204	135	128	119
Statistics	106	76	148	126
Transport, communications and tourism	83	58	54	38
Energy	131	105	195	110
Total	1 836	1 335	2 015	1 204

24.1 This report covers the provision of short-term advisory services, field projects and training. They are presented at the sectoral and regional levels, respectively. Only advisory services are shown in tabular format. Activities dealing with training and field projects are discussed under the relevant programmes.

24.2 The sectoral advisory services and the regional and subregional advisory services are presented in tables 24.2 and 24.3 as follows:

A. Sectoral advisory services

Table 24.2. Significant indicators of sectoral advisory services by programme

Programme	Number of requests received (1)	Number of missions (2)	Work-months available (3)	Work-months related to missions (4)
Development issues and policies	186	147	211	114
Human rights	3	8	6	14
Human settlements	78	68	100	100
International trade	80	43	76	18
Natural resources	243	195	232	156
Transnational corporations	6	18	22	22
Public administration and finance	115	109	246	92
Social development	169	103	72	86
Statistics	20	15	48	66
Energy	88	79	138	76
Total	988	785	1 151	744

Development issues and policies

24.3 Some 147 short-term advisory services were provided by the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development during the period under review as regards the formulation and implementation of integrated economic and social policies and plans. In addition, the Department held four workshops addressing such issues as new approaches in regional planning, promoting accelerated development in Africa, urban and zonal planning for metropolitan areas and social monitoring of adjustment processes for economic management.

Human rights

24.4 The Centre for Human Rights provided eight short-term missions, which included both fact-finding and advisory services to national authorities on development of infrastructure in the field of human rights instruments, national institutions on human rights, international standards in the field of human rights, the rights of the child, human rights implementation procedures, as well as human rights in constitutional and statutory development, including human rights standards in domestic law. A training course was provided on human rights information handling, including procedures and optional documentation on human rights. In addition, international and regional seminars were held on political, historical, economic, social and cultural factors contributing to racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, as well as traditional procedures affecting the health of women and children, respectively. The Centre also provided substantive services to a world congress on human rights, which focused on the rights of refugees and stateless persons, and to a meeting of experts on indigenous self-government. The human rights fellowship programme provided grants that dealt with universal and regional systems of protection and promotion of human rights and human rights instruments monitored by special bodies.

Human settlements

24.5 The Centre for Human Settlements conducted 68 short-term missions in the above field. Its training programme included a seminar on geographical information technology and an international seminar on cities and new technologies. In addition, it granted a number of fellowships on such subjects as development planning, women and urbanization studies, as well as research in energy, systems and settlements. A field project was conducted in human settlements data management.

International trade

24.6 Some 43 short-term advisory missions were undertaken by UNCTAD during the period under review. The Department of Technical Cooperation for Development serviced an expert meeting on technical and economic cooperation between least developed countries and Eastern Europe. In addition, two seminars on counter-trade in Peru and technology transfer in a changing international development were held. Four workshops on international trade with socialist countries, the expansion of trade between African countries and the socialist countries of Eastern Europe and promotion of export-oriented joint ventures were also conducted.

Natural resources

24.7 Some 195 short-term missions were undertaken by the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development in this field during the period under review. In addition, the Department held two interregional seminars on environmental aspects of water resources development and on applied finance for natural resources. The other eight seminars and workshops conducted

concentrated on road and bridge maintenance and management systems in developing countries, mining taxation, new technologies in nickel processing, applied finance for natural resources and cartography. Also two workshops were given on testing of training modules on women, water supply and sanitation and on cartography. The Department also held a regional conference for Asia and the Pacific on cartography and an international round table on mining and the environment as well as an expert group meeting on toponomy.

Transnational corporations

24.8 About 18 short-term missions were undertaken by the Centre on Transnational Corporations with advisory assistance provided in such areas as commercial legislation, legislative development, petroleum exploration, foreign investment, privatization and mining laws and regulations, a hotel feasibility study, as well as export-free zones and tourism development. The training programme included numerous seminars and workshops that addressed a variety of issues. These included auditing in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, negotiating joint ventures, joint venture and technology transfer agreements, petroleum and mining negotiations, foreign investments and privatization, and free economic zones. In addition, the Centre held an international conference on free economic zones and a high-level round table on stock exchange. Its fellowship programme included grants given to study foreign investment negotiations, promotion and evaluation of foreign investment projects, privatization, international economic relations and industrial enterprises.

Public administration and finance

24.9 The Department of Technical Cooperation for Development carried out 109 short-term advisory services. The training activities in the above field included various interregional seminars and workshops on the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries, size and cost of the civil service, the role of public administration in environmental management and governance, structural transformation and capacity-building in project implementation. In addition, an expert group meeting on metropolitan management was undertaken, and an interregional round table on personnel management in the civil service and a symposium on entrepreneurship in economic development in Asia were conducted.

Social development

24.10 The Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs provided 71 short-term advisory missions in the above field. Training activities included two regional and international seminars and a study tour on the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. In addition, an international seminar was held on organized crime control and an international meeting was serviced on national disability machinery in developing countries. Furthermore, the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development sent 36 short-term missions in the above field and conducted an interregional symposium on social services.

Statistics

24.11 The Department of Technical Cooperation for Development conducted 15 short-term advisory missions in the above field. In addition, it held five workshops on economic statistics in population, the revision of the system of national accounts, petroleum statistics and disability statistics, and awarded 23 fellowships to statisticians and programmers from developing countries to study in other developing countries.

Energy

24.12 Seventy-nine short-term missions were conducted by the Department in the field of energy. It also held an international workshop on geothermal energy. A meeting and an interregional symposium were conducted on energy and the environment in the development process and on management of economic and environmental aspects in the coal mining industry, respectively.

B. Regional and subregional advisory services

Table 24.3. Significant indicators of regional and subregional advisory services

Programme	Number of requests received (1)	Number of missions (2)	Work-months available (3)	Work-months related to missions (4)
Food and agriculture	57	23	36	27
Development issues and policies	215	155	237	109
Environment	50	41	66	39
Industrial development	88	72	84	38
International trade	59	47	98	37
Natural resources	23	14	27	19
Public administration and finance	18	9	25	15
Science and technology	17	12	24	11
Social development	35	32	56	33
Statistics	86	61	100	60
Transport, communications and tourism	83	58	54	38
Energy	43	26	57	34
Total	774	550	864	460

Food and agriculture

24.13 The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) provided short-term missions in the above field, with ECA sending 14 missions, ECLAC 5 and ESCWA 4. ECA advisory services included assistance in agricultural policy, planning and programming and in subregional cooperation in livestock production and development. In addition, ECA also provided three training workshops on agricultural restructuring in southern Africa and agricultural policy analysis.

Development issues and policies

24.14 ECLAC undertook 130 short-term advisory missions on economic development, technical cooperation among developing countries, cooperation in information for development, development planning, short-term macroeconomic policies and financial and monetary matters. ECA's contribution to the above field was the provision of 15 short-term missions concentrating on policies, institutions, technical assistance for economic integration and cooperation, subregional policies and research and strengthening of economic integration and cooperation. In addition to providing nine missions, ESCAP also held a training course in economic laws and planning.

Environment

24.15 Assistance was provided by ECA, ESCWA and ESCAP in the form of some 23, 3 and 15 short-term advisory missions, respectively. In addition, ECA held workshops in development of capabilities for drought and desertification control.

Industrial development

24.16 ECLAC, ESCWA and ESCAP provided advisory services in the above field. Some 33 short-term missions were undertaken by ECLAC, 3 by ESCWA and 36 by ESCAP on industrial development strategies.

International trade

24.17 ECLAC provided some 28 advisory services in economic integration and cooperation, as well as in international economic negotiations and formulation of regional/national technical cooperation projects in the Caribbean region. In addition, ESCAP carried out 19 short-term missions and held a seminar on remote-sensing applications for geotectonic mapping and mineral explorations.

Natural resources

24.18 Both ESCAP and ESCWA have undertaken short-term missions in the field of water resources. ESCAP carried out 11 missions and ESCWA 3. In the case of ESCAP, one of the missions covered five countries in connection with the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan and foundation of strategies for the 1990s.

Public administration

24.19 ECA undertook nine short-term advisory missions, which focused on the reorganization of public services and a review of training programmes. In addition, it held numerous workshops on policy analysis, institutional/administrative reforming, public service training and new perspectives in development administration, policy management for economic recovery and development in Liberia and trends in management training in Africa, as well as on the role of local government in development. A seminar on the African

civil services within the context of structural adjustment and transformation also took place. Furthermore, two seminars were held for senior police officers on public administration and formulation and implementation of crime policies.

Science and technology

24.20 Some 12 short-term missions were sent by ESCWA in the above field.

Social development and humanitarian affairs

24.21 Both ESCWA and ESCAP were involved in short-term advisory services. ESCWA has undertaken eight short-term advisory missions during the period under review. ESCAP's input consisted of 24 missions.

Statistics

24.22 Some 19 missions were sent in the above field by ECA. The advisory services provided were on developing basic economic statistics required for national accounts and planning as well as on organizing on-the-job training. In addition, assistance was provided on the application of the United Nations system of accounts and on building up the capabilities in this field. ECA also serviced an intergovernmental seminar on the review of the system of national statistics in the ECA region. In addition, both ESCWA and ESCAP carried out short-term missions. In the case of ESCWA, its assistance consisted of 25 missions on data processing and national accounts. ESCAP provided 15 missions in the field in question.

Transport, communications and tourism

24.23 About 18 regional advisory services carried out by ECLAC were focused on transport economy. In addition, ECA undertook 11 short-term missions, ESCWA 13 and ECE 32 in the above field. ESCAP's input on the other hand was the provision of a seminar/study tour on training and research in the field of railways and a field project dealing with the inventory of major navigable rivers in the ESCAP region.

Energy and development

24.24 ECA provided 12 advisory services aimed at development of capabilities in harnessing and efficient utilization of energy services and at formulation of integrated energy policies and their integration into overall development economic growth policies. In addition, ESCWA undertook 10 short-term missions in energy and development and ESCAP 4.

Section 26. LEGAL ACTIVITIES

Table 26.1. Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (A/44/6/Rev.1 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Additional outputs by: Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	Percentage: A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
Upholding, strengthening and unifying the rule of law in the affairs of the United Nations	33	26	-	7	-	-	-	78	78	78	78
International agreements	182	122	-	60	-	-	-	67	67	67	67
Progressive development and codification of international law	50	40	-	10	-	2	2	80	80	80	84
Conduct of the general legal work of the United Nations and development of specialized branches of law	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100

Table 26.1 (continued)

Programme of activity	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Departures from programmed commitments: Postponed (4)	Departures from programmed commitments: Terminated (5)	Additional outputs by: Legislation (6)	Additional outputs by: Secretariat (7)	Percentage: A (8)	Percentage: B (9)	Percentage: C (10)	Percentage: D (11)
Progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade	33	27	-	6	-	-	-	81	81	81	81
Total	312	229	-	83	-	2	2	73	73	73	74

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see A/47/159, annex II.

26.1 The vacancy rate for Professional posts for the biennium 1990-1991 for the Office of Legal Affairs was 9 per cent.

26.2 The following activities under the programmes identified below have been included in the above table as two outputs each representing annual programmes carried out during the biennium:

(a) Under Upholding, strengthening and unifying the rule of law in the affairs of the United Nations: (i) 496 activities related to legal advice and assistance in political, peace-keeping and humanitarian missions; and (ii) 59 activities related to legal advice in economic and social matters;

(b) Under International agreements: (i) processing and notifications to Governments and intergovernmental organizations of 1,235 depository formalities effected with the Secretary-General; (ii) registration of 3,389 treaties and subsequent related actions submitted by Governments and intergovernmental organizations, and issuance of 2,201 corresponding certificates of registration;

(c) Under Conduct of general legal work of the United Nations and development of specialized branches of law: activities that relate to (i) legal advice and research and opinions with regard to relations with third parties, including questions of a contractual nature; (ii) legal advice for minimizing claims against the United Nations and representing the Organization in judicial bodies; (iii) legal advice on the interpretation and application of the Financial and Staff Regulations and Rules and other questions relating to matters of employment; (iv) preparation of legal briefs for submission to the Administrative Tribunal and presentation of oral arguments before the Tribunal; and (v) other general legal advice and opinions and representation at proceedings and negotiations. Those activities entailed the preparation of 2,994 written briefs, legal advice and opinions, including 95 briefs filed with the Administrative Tribunal and the Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements.

26.3 The delivery rate of outputs designated highest priority was around 84 per cent. All postponements of highest-priority outputs were under the programme International agreements and related to the preparation of manuscripts of 14 bilingual issues of the monthly publication Statement of Treaties and International Agreements; volumes I, II and III of the Handbook of Final Clauses; and the Summary of Practice of the Secretary-General as Depository of Multilateral Agreements.

26.4 With respect to the publication of the Treaty Series, 88 volumes were published against 120 programmed. Four outputs relating to volumes 20 and 21 of the Cumulative Index to the United Nations Treaty Series (English and French) were also reported postponed.

Section 27. PUBLIC INFORMATION

Table 27.1. Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (A/44/6/Rev.1 and Add.1) a/

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme of activity	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments			Additional outputs by		Percentages			
			Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
Promotional services	232	172	24	18	18	-	28	74	84	84	96
Information services	52	45	-	3	4	-	-	86	86	86	86
Public services	65	59	1	3	2	-	-	90	92	92	92
Total	349	276	25	24	24	-	28	79	86	86	94

a/ For details on the composition by main category of output, see A/47/159, annex II.

27.1 During the biennium 1990-1991, the vacancy rate for Professional posts in the Department of Public Information, including the information centres financed from the regular budget, averaged 6.5 per cent.

27.2 The Department's programmed commitments included 89 annual outputs, grouping activities of a similar nature for the production of public information services on an annual basis. For example, press releases in English and French on official meetings at Headquarters constituted two annual outputs for which a total of 1,806 press releases were reported for 1990 and 2,060 for 1991. All of the 112 outputs accorded highest-priority outputs fell under subprogramme 1, Promotional activities. Eighteen of these highest-priority outputs or approximately 10 per cent were reported terminated. Eight of these terminations related to the reduced periodicity of the publication Africa Recovery from a bimonthly publication to a quarterly publication. In previous bienniums, Africa Recovery was a quarterly publication and it reverts to being so in the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993. The other 10 terminations included the updated edition of the Blue Helmets, the production of 6 information kits and a printed display set on development issues. Late-breaking situations warranted adjustments in the programmed activities in order to facilitate rapid response and, for example, instead of costly information kits, a large number of backgrounders covering several issues were produced.

27.3 The Department's postponements of highest-priority outputs totalled 14. Under the subject of peace, security and disarmament, they included a pamphlet on peacemaking, a video kit on peace-keeping and a video documentary on the work of the United Nations in the eradication of chemical weapons. Under the Question of Palestine, for instance, two regional encounters were reported postponed. One issue of the biannual publication Objective: Justice and a documentary about the rights and protection of the child were postponed under Human rights. An educational video kit on the United Nations and development issues, a documentary on the environment, Stockholm 20 Years Later, a booklet on the concept of a new world information and communication order and three out of eight bimonthly publications of Africa Recovery were postponed under Development activities. Only the video documentary on the eradication of chemical weapons was reported substantively completed, while work on the other outputs has been carried over to the biennium 1992-1993.

27.4 Ten out of the 23 reformulations of highest-priority outputs concerned information services on the struggle against apartheid, the question of Namibia and Palestine. Six others related to human rights; four to development and three to peace, security and disarmament. Several reformulations were undertaken to allow for the updating of more generic material at minimal cost and for reaching a wider audience.

27.5 The Department took a number of initiatives during the biennium in response to the rapidly evolving world events. The production of a large number of added outputs such as feature articles, backgrounders and reference papers allowed for the covering of United Nations activities in sensitive and fast-developing political situations. Using coverage materials produced by

the Department of Public Information at Headquarters, information centres adapted, translated, reproduced and disseminated information on intergovernmental meetings and statements of the Secretary-General, and provided background details on newsmaking events taking place in the Security Council or the General Assembly. United Nations information centres have publicized the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and many organized meetings and seminars for media representatives to attend.

Section 28B. OFFICE FOR PROGRAMME PLANNING, BUDGET AND FINANCE

Table 28B.1. Selected outputs/services provided for for the biennium 1990-1991

Category of service	Programmed	Implemented
1. Financial management and control systems		
(a) Administrative issuances, circulars and guidelines detailing revisions in financial policies and procedures	-	4
(b) Preparation of policy papers and related reports for review by ACABQ and the Fifth Committee	-	9
(c) Administrative issuance, circulars and guidelines on the operation of financial management and control systems	-	1 a/
2. Assessment of contributions		
(a) Substantive servicing of:		
(i) Sessions of the Committee on Contributions	2	2
(ii) Pledging conferences	12	13
(iii) Reports to the Committee on Contributions	-	12
(iv) Billing documents submitted	2 300 per year	4 750
3. Insurance and compensation		
(a) Negotiations of health and life insurance	9	8
(b) Enrolment of staff (including retired staff) in:		
(i) Medical and dental insurance	-	16 102
(ii) Life insurance	-	16 413

Table 28B.1 (continued)

	Category of service	Programmed	Implemented
(c)	Purchase or renewal of major commercial insurance policies	12 per year	15 per year
(d)	Administration of insurance policies covering:		
(i)	The value of United Nations property	-	7
(ii)	Third-party liability for 10,000 vehicles as well as aircrafts leased by the Organization	-	8
(e)	Processing of claims in respect of service-incurred death, injury or illness	-	263
(f)	Processing of claims submitted for loss or damage of personal effects attributable to the performance of official duties on behalf of the Organization	-	199
4.	Financial services relating to peace-keeping matters		
(a)	Budget estimates and performance reports prepared	-	55
(b)	Reports to intergovernmental bodies (General Assembly)	-	27
(c)	Issuance of:		
(i)	Allotments	-	155
(ii)	Staffing table authorizations	-	63
(iii)	Report on the financial position of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus included in the Secretary-General's appeals to Member States for voluntary contributions	-	20

Table 28B.1 (continued)

Category of service	Programmed	Implemented
(d) Letters to troop-contributing Governments	-	517
(e) Initiate payments to troop-contributing Governments	-	336
5. Programme planning, budgeting and monitoring		
(a) Preparation of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993	1	1
(b) Programme budget performance reports	2	2
(c) Programme performance report for the period 1988-1989	1	1
(d) Medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997	1	1
(e) Other reports to the Fifth Committee on the programme budgets for 1990-1991/1992-1993	-	7
(f) Revised estimates on the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991	-	3
(g) Programme budget outline for the biennium 1992-1993	-	1
(h) Issuance and revision of allotment advices and staffing table authorizations	-	(as required) 2 577
(i) Review of extrabudgetary cost plans and trust fund proposals	-	386
(j) Review of host country agreements concerning meetings	-	27
(k) Preparation of statements of programme budget implications and revised estimates for the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and their subsidiary bodies	-	(as required) 114

Table 28B.1 (continued)

Category of service		Programmed	Implemented
(l) Preparation of reports to ACABQ (A/CN.1/R.-)		-	15
6. Financial accounting and reporting			
(a) Financial reports to the General Assembly for the biennium		-	6
(b) Financial reports on trust funds and technical cooperation		-	(as required) 479
(c) Processing of accounting actions received from various departments and offices		-	(as required) 505 286
(d) Number of staff processed on payrolls	approx.	10 200	11 720 (average)
7. Evaluation and management analysis			
(a) Reports on self-evaluation		1	1
(b) Progress reports, in-depth evaluations and triennial follow-up reviews		5	8
(c) Organizational studies of units of the Secretariat and special studies related to particular identified problems	approx.	20	17
(d) Review and processing of administrative issuances, instructions and information circulars	approx.	300	279
8. Treasury			
(a) Bank accounts managed:			
(i) Headquarters	approx.	100	150
(ii) Offices away from Headquarters	approx.	800 b/	316

Table 28B.1 (continued)

Category of service	Programmed	Implemented
(b) Short-term investments (number of actions)	-	10 280
(c) Receiving and recording of payments (number of cash receipts)	-	22,859
(d) Effecting all disbursements (number of cheques only)	-	211,412

a/ As well as innumerable memoranda.

b/ This estimate includes bank accounts for UNDP and its administered trust funds, which were transferred to UNDP under delegation of authority in 1988.

28B.1 The Office for Programme Planning, Budget and Finance is responsible for the establishment and refinement of an integrated system of programme planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation as well as the direction, management and control of the financial functions of the Organization. During the biennium 1990-1991, the Office continued to implement the new budgetary process and attended to the requirements of an expanded number of peace-keeping operations. It implemented its regular work programme and contributed to the management of the Organization under a situation of continuing financial crisis. The Office conducted various management improvement studies and provided substantive servicing to the General Assembly, the Committee on Programme and Coordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as reflected in the variety of reports and other submissions listed in table 28B.1 above.

Section 28C. OFFICE OF HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Table 28C.1. Selected outputs/services provided for the biennium 1990-1991

Category of service	Programmed	Implemented
1. Recruitment and placement		
Number of posts filled or contracts given:		
(a) Professionals:		
(i) 100 series recruitment	400	315
(ii) 300 series recruitment and short-term appointments	1 600	1 730
(iii) Recruitment through national competitive exams (number of candidates placed)	120	78
(iv) Number of staff placed following examinations for promotion from the General Service category to the Professional category	-	43
(v) Posts filled through vacancy management	400	403
(b) General Service and other categories of staff (including short-term staff):		
(i) Recruitment (short-term)	1 400	1 313
(ii) Vacancy management	300	287
2. Staff administration and training		
(a) Staff Regulations and Rules and other administrative issuances:		
(i) Reports to the General Assembly	2	3
(ii) Revisions and amendments to the Staff Regulations and Rules	7	6

Table 28C.1 (continued)

	Category of service		Programmed	Implemented
(iii)	Administrative issuances		130	267
(iv)	Revisions of the Personnel Manual		3	3
(v)	Interpretation of the Staff Regulations and Rules and administrative issuances (oral and written replies)		1 700	1 541
(b)	Classification reviews of posts:			
(i)	Professional		750	695
(ii)	General Service		150	1 210
(c)	Review of classification appeals:			
(i)	Professional		-	9
(ii)	General Service		-	136
(d)	Substantive participation in meetings of inter-agency and intergovernmental bodies on compensation policies	approx.	12	17
(e)	Reports to ICSC, ACPAQ and CCAQ on compensation issues	approx.	50	58
(f)	Approval and/or issuance of administrative instructions and circulars related to salaries, allowances and other entitlements	approx.	25	38
(g)	Issuance of salary scales resulting from the analysis of data collected in salary surveys	approx.	440	455
(h)	Communications relating to compensation policies and procedures and exceptions thereto	approx.	3 000	4 080

Table 28C.1 (continued)

Category of service		Programmed	Implemented
(i)	Conduct of surveys related to the establishment of entitlements and conditions of service for peace-keeping missions	-	7
(j)	Training		
	Occupational training:		
	Number of participants in the following areas:		
	(i) Induction/electronic data processing/ management/ supervisory/training	approx. 3 200	6 843
	(ii) Peace-keeping/mission training	-	500
	(iii) External studies	163	575
	Language training:		
	(i) Number of courses	600	700
	(ii) Number of participants	8 000	7 449
	(iii) Language proficiency, number of participants	2 900	3 201
3.	Medical service		
(a)	Number of medical examinations	-	4 488
(b)	Number of medical consultations	approx. 62 000	115 070
(c)	Reports of United Nations examining physician classified	approx. 10 000	9 905
(d)	Medico-administrative activities	approx. 90 000	62 957

28C.1 The Office of Human Resources Management is responsible for ensuring that the staff of the Organization is managed according to the principles of the Charter, the directives of the General Assembly and the instructions of the Secretary-General. Specifically, the Office is responsible for the uniform application of the Staff Regulations and Staff Rules and for designing strategies for attracting, developing and retaining competent staff and for ensuring the effective implementation of personnel reforms as set out in various General Assembly resolutions. The Office continued to give special attention to the training needs in basic supervision, office automation and developing professional knowledge of staff in the substantive areas. As indicated in table 28C.1, a significant increase in the number of participants in electronic data-processing training courses occurred during the biennium. This was mainly due to the training of some 2,100 staff in the use of the new word-processing standard (WordPerfect) at Headquarters, which was introduced in early 1990. Training was also provided for staff assigned to peace-keeping missions.

Section 28D. OFFICE OF GENERAL SERVICES, HEADQUARTERS

Table 28D.1. Selected outputs/services provided for the biennium 1990-1991

Category of service	Programmed	Implemented
1. Security and safety		
(a) Security services:		
(i) Meetings covered	2 600	2 121
(ii) Assignments and special events covered	... a/	485
(iii) Investigations	2 000	1 562
(b) Safety services:		
(i) Inspections and investigations	2 676	3 029
(ii) Responses to emergencies	1 076	498
2. Commercial services		
Procurement and transportation:		
(i) Contracts negotiated	340	447
(ii) Purchase orders processed	9 000	11 612
(iii) Travel transactions processed	35 000	93 137
(iv) Incoming and outgoing shipments	7 300	12 458
3. Technical support services		
(a) Building operation and maintenance:		
(i) Work orders	26 000	29 864
(ii) Alteration and improvement projects	22	22
(iii) Major maintenance projects supervised	25	29
(b) Electrical construction projects	100	102

Table 28D.1 (continued)

Category of service	Programmed	Implemented
(c) Information and reception services:		
(i) Evening meetings	370	810
(ii) Security Council meetings	140	149
4. Mail, archives and records management		
(a) Incoming and outgoing pouch bags processed	104 000	79 032
(b) Pieces of incoming mail sorted	9 247 912	9 498 411
(c) Pieces of outgoing postal mail dispatched	3 312 104	4 305 220
(d) Records management programmes developed	10	12
(e) Accession and disposal of paper-based and electronic records (measured in linear feet):		
(i) Accessions	2 498	4 192
(ii) Disposals	1 520	2 044
(f) Technical meeting services provided	... a/	9 802
(g) Recordings produced	... a/	442 091
5. Electronic support services		
Communications:		
Telegraph (number of words)	207 000 000	252 946 404
Telephone:		
Number of operator-assisted calls	997 000	616 809
Number of additions, moves and changes	4 300	8 522

Table 28D.1 (continued)

Category of service	Programmed	Implemented
Technological innovations:		
Number of new personal computer work-stations installed	-	1 472
Number of service calls	6 000	11 610
Number of meetings of the Technological Innovations Boards and its working group	12	25
Mainframe computer services:		
Computer use hours	16 200	18 356
Connect hours	380 700	460 526
Number of jobs	1 120 300	1 110 345
Advisory and information systems support:		
Number of completed studies	12	47
Number of new systems implemented	10	33
Number of systems supported	40	66

a/ The forecasts for assignments and special events covered, for technical meeting services provided and recordings produced were erroneously projected in the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991.

28D.1 The restructuring of the Office of General Services, which began during the biennium 1988-1989 in response to General Assembly resolution 41/213, was completed during the biennium 1990-1991. An increase in the volume of work handled by the Office was registered owing to the establishment of peace-keeping missions and this is reflected, for example, in the travel transactions processed as well as in the incoming and outgoing shipments reported. The decrease in the number of assisted calls since 1989 indicated in table 28D.1 is due to the installation of an automatic attendant system. The increase in the number of additions, moves and changes of telephones was due primarily to the facility renovation programme in the Secretariat. The number of service calls for office automation equipment has increased proportionately with the number of hardware and software installations.

Section 28E. INTERNAL AUDIT SERVICES

Table 28E.1. Selected outputs/services provided for the biennium 1990-1991

Category of service		Programmed	Implemented
Internal audit services:			
Audit of assets and liabilities	approx.	50	131
Audits of income and expenditures	approx.	200	224
Audits of programme outputs	approx.	70	71

28E.1 In accordance with the directive of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General and in conformity with generally accepted auditing standards, the Internal Audit Division conducts independent audits. Its findings and recommendations, based on the financial, administrative, as well as the programme aspects of the activities audited are communicated to the officials responsible. The Division undertakes systematic follow-up to ensure that corrective action is taken promptly and properly. The increase in the number of audits undertaken by the Division during the biennium 1990-1991 and as shown in table 28E.1 above is due to more attention being paid to the audit of field activities, particularly peace-keeping operations, humanitarian programmes and technical cooperation projects.

Section 29B.1(a)-(d). CONFERENCE SERVICES, HEADQUARTERS

Table 29B.1(a)-(d).1. Significant performance indicators of the services provided by the Department of Conference Services, Headquarters, for the biennium 1990-1991

Category of service	Programmed	Implemented
1. Editorial and official records services		
(a) Editorial service (in thousands of words):		
(i) Pre-editing	15 000	15 823
(ii) Official records editing	135 000	104 498
(b) Documents control services: planning and coordination of the production schedule (number of requests)	not specified	104 900
(c) Stenographic services (in thousands of words):		
(i) Typing (internal):		
Arabic	47 000	49 675
Chinese	42 000	39 900
English	42 000	40 400
French	61 000	60 300
Russian	48 000	50 400
Spanish	60 000	60 000
Total (1 (c) (i))	300 000	300 675
(ii) Typing (contractual)	40 000	42 315
2. Interpretation and meeting services		
(a) Interpretation services:		
(i) Number of meetings with interpretation	5 550	5 720
(ii) Number of interpreter assignments	60 000	59 150
(iii) Number of meetings with verbatim records	650	604

Table 29B.1(a)-(d).1 (continued)

Category of service	Programmed	Implemented
3. Translation services		
(a) Translation of United Nations documents and publications (in thousands of words):		
(i) Internal:		
Arabic	27 000	27 720
Chinese	28 750	26 260
English	9 000	8 055
French	30 000	29 225
Russian	27 000	28 035
Spanish	29 500	29 660
Total (3 (a) (i))	151 250	148 955
(ii) Contractual	32 000	34 000
(b) Preparation of summary records for meetings (number of meetings)	not specified	915
4. Publishing services		
(a) Internal reproduction (in thousands of impressions)	1 500 000	1 454 000
(b) Distribution (in thousands of items)	75 500	110 900

Section 29B.1(e). DAG HAMMARSKJOLD LIBRARY SERVICES

Table 29B.1(e).1. Significant performance indicators of the services provided by the Library, Headquarters, for the biennium 1990-1991

Category of service	Programmed	Implemented
1. Collection and organization of information (number of items processed)		
(a) Selection, acquisition and maintenance of materials (pieces filed/shelved)	not specified	1 089 400
(b) Cataloguing, indexing and processing of information:		
Titles catalogued and indexed	"	66 635
2. Library and information services		
(a) Provision of information to users:		
Reference queries answered	"	165 885
Pieces loaned/rented	"	252 416
(b) Publications and bibliographies:		
Indexes issued	"	55

Section 29C.1(a). CONFERENCE SERVICES, GENEVA

Table 29C.1(a).1. Significant performance indicators of the services provided by the Department of Conference Services Division, Geneva, for the biennium 1990-1991

Category of service	Programmed	Implemented
1. Number of meetings serviced by the Office		
(a) Meetings with interpretation	7 000	6 584
(b) Meetings without interpretation	6 200	7 713
Total	13 200	14 297
2. Interpretation (number of assignments)		
Arabic	not specified	10 274
Chinese	"	7 778
English	"	12 488
French	"	12 493
Russian	"	9 328
Spanish	"	7 802
Other	"	116 a/
Total	59 600	60 279
3. Language services		
(a) Translation/revision (thousand of words):		
Arabic	not specified	15 100
Chinese	"	12 800
English	"	9 100
French	"	28 900
Russian	"	24 700
Spanish	"	21 300
Other	"	
Total	89 200	111 900

Table 29C.1(a).1 (continued)

Category of service	Programmed	Implemented
(b) Typing (thousand of words):		
Arabic	not specified	33 300
Chinese	"	43 600
English	"	55 300
French	"	90 100
Russian	"	70 700
Spanish	"	58 500
Other	"	
Total	302 600	351 500
(c) Editing (thousand of words)	25 000	32 642
4. Publishing		
Reproduction (thousands of page impressions)	508 000	604 702
Distribution (thousands of documents distributed)	48 200	51 212

a/ Assignments in German.

Section 29C.1(b). LIBRARY SERVICES, GENEVA

Table 29C.1(b).1. Significant performance indicators of the services provided by the Library, Geneva, for the 1990-1991 biennium

	Category of service	Programmed	Implemented
1.	Selection of the material to be included in the Library collection	not specified	10 868
2.	Acquisition of documents and publications	"	308 901
3.	Cataloguing and indexing of all materials acquired by the Library	"	17 134
4.	Responding to requests for information	"	137 046
5.	Provision of loan and photocopying services and circulation of books, journals and United Nations and government documents	"	1 409 294

29.1 The Department for Conference Services provided technical and secretariat support services to the Committee on Conferences including the preparation of draft calendars of conferences and meetings for the Committee's consideration and reporting to the General Assembly. The Department's continued efforts to achieve a more evenly scheduled calendar of meetings resulted in a more efficient and effective utilization of conference-servicing resources. Interpretation services were provided to 5,720 meetings held at Headquarters and 6,587 meetings held at the United Nations Offices at Geneva. The increase in the volume of conferences and meetings held at the United Nations Office at Geneva was due mainly to the meetings of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and the Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission.

29.2 During the biennium, significant progress was made in the implementation of the technological innovation programme of the Department. Projects that were completed included installation of 21 additional network stations in the Translation Division; installation of a workstation in the Editorial Service to access the computerized data in the Translation Division; and the installation of two optical scanners to convert typed script into electronically processable documents. Progress in the implementation of the technological innovation programme has resulted in productivity gains in translation, typing and editing.